Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Royal West End gives such service. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO 172 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
31st August	Soudan*	6,696
30th "	Nankin	6,858
6th Sept.	Somali	6,712

*The "SOUDAN" is a Government Transport, conveying Troops, and it is not expected that any accommodation will be available in this vessel.

	FIRST SALOON. "A"	SECOND SALOON. "B"	"C"	SERVANTS' SALOON. "A"	DECK. "B"
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BOMBAY TO LONDON					
Single	816	756	696	576	516	350
Return	1,334	1,134	1,044	864	774	575
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES						
Single	768	720	660	552	492	290
Return	1,152	1,080	990	828	738	345

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About:	Steamers.	Tons.
29th August	Dilwara	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About:	Steamers.	
21st Aug.	Lhasa	Karachi Direct
22nd "	Bandra	Karachi and P. Gulf
28th "	Karagola	B and S Africa: via Seychelles
28th "	Linga	Karachi direct

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage per P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Yukai Maru No. 2	J. Nakamura	2766	14th Aug.	20th Aug.
Tenshin Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	25th Aug.	5th Sept.
Hozui Maru		2656	23rd Aug.	3rd Sept.
Chicago Maru	John Salter	4784	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3356	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure	Destination
Benten Maru	K. Tsuji	14th Aug.	24th Aug.	Japan.
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	18th August	31st August	Japan.
Indus Maru	T. Watanabe	25th August	31st "	Japan.
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	2nd Sept	12th Sept.	Japan.

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate ports).

For Freight, apply to:—

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Elgin Building, Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.

BANKING.

THE

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 80,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,580,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAINAN
SOERABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 45,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CUERENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO.
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,45,259	9	0
Reserve Funds	12,38,033	5	1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES

Amritzar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jullundhur	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jammu	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhelum City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	
Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 8th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

T. SUZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed 30,00,00
Surplus about 1,00,000
Claims paid exceed 6..... 23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1234.

AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHINERY.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of N. C. Dalal, Esquire, Attorney for Messrs. Jivalal Ojamshee and Co., at the godown of the said Company at Ahmedabad Street, Danabunder and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Bur Brown and Co.,

(1) Log frame saw to take logs upto 18" by A. Ransome and Co., this machine is bolted to a massive cast iron bed plate which carries bearings for crank shaft. Logs to sawn are fed forward by four feed roller logs being carried on two string four wheel timber carriages will take logs upto 25" long.

(2) Chelsea joiner by A. Ransome and Co. This machine performs the following operations:—

Sawing:—It will take circular saw upto 48" dia.

Cross cutting:—Creoving-planing.

Moulding Circular moulding mortising Boring Dovetailing.

(3) Self acting circular saw bench by A. Ransome and Co., will take saws upto 36".

(4) Small saw table of 24".

(5) Bend saw machine 24" pulley by A. Ransome and Co.,

(6) Emery wheel blade sharpening machine.

(7) Cocharane patent verticle tubular boiler 15" by 5" by 60".

(8) Steam Engine, Wilson make 14 N. H. P.

(9) Heater for Boiler.
(10) Self acting saw 60".
(11) Circular saws 24" six.
(12) Circular saws 30" nine.
(13) Circular saws 36" six.
(14) Circular saws 32" one.
(15) Circular saws 50" two.
Shafting, Gearing Pulleys, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF A STEAMSHIP NAMED "KAIPAN" BELONGING TO THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

Under instruction from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the R. I. M. Dockyard on the 26th August at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) the steamship named "Kaipan" with all stores and fittings on board at the time of sale. The steamship is lying just now in the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

Description: The vessel is a steel twin screw steamer built in 1895 by Messrs. Armstrong Mitchell & Co., Ltd., Newcastle. Her dimensions are length overall 180 feet, length between perpendiculars [illegible] feet, breadth 28 feet, 1[illegible] feet, [illegible] feet, [illegible] 25. I.H.P. [illegible] 500, speed 9 to 10 knots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Captain [illegible] the Director of Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, or [illegible] the undersigned at their offices and the inspection of the vessel can be had on application to the Superintendent of the Royal Indian Dockyard, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 60 PACKAGES SUPERIOR, FINE, FANCY, ENGLISH DHOTEES.

On THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jethas Market, by order of Seth Govinddas Tulsidas and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Runchordas Mathuradas and Co., of Shaik Memon Street.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Grey Dhotees quality of No. 501. number whatever may come. 8/10 yards 50 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English White Dhotees quality of No. 954. number whatever may come, 8/9 yards 45 inches.

20 Packages each about 200 pairs superior fine, fancy English Dhotees quality of No. 954 number whatever may come 8/10 yards 50 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES KHAKI DRILLS OF THE MANECKJI PETIT MILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst. at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Damodar Haridas and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

25 bales Khaki Drills of the Maneckji Petit Mills.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 PACKAGES RADIUM POPLINS.

On WEDNESDAY the 27th instant at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth M. H. Chagantal and on account and at the risk of Seth Narottam Damodar.

3 packages Radium poplins.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August 1919.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4063.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND JUNGLE WOOD CUTTINGS, OLD IRON, PIPING, MANILLA ROPE, SCRAP IRON, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1919 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the P. and O. Dock Yard, Mazagon the following goods:—

A quantity of teak and jungle wood cuttings, old iron pipings, steel wire and manilla rope, scrap iron, empty tins and cases, oil casks, canvas, wind sails, etc.

Purchasers will have to pay whatever Customs Duty, etc. that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the bets being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 225 BALES CORONATION MILLS YARN.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1919, at 1 p.m., (S.T.) at Tamba Kanta in Messrs. Venilal Vijbhukandas and Co.'s shop.

By order of the Coronation Mills, Coy., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Tricamlal Moolchand.

225 Bales Coronation Mills' yarn No. 11½ Ring King George Ticket, Yellow Tie.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT

AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES.

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

INVESTORS

BUY YOUR 1945-55 LOAN THROUGH US

We supply you funds on your paying proper margin
We also offer you many other advantages.

PRABHAKAR SHILOTRI & CO., LD.

BANKERS.

109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters.
17 boxes tin plates.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palamqu'n office shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse, quiet in saddle.
1 10 H. P. 4 cylinder, 5 to 7 seater N. A. G. motor car in working order.
1 12 H. P. 4 cylinder, 2 seater "Calabri" motor car, boah magneto, zenith carburettor, electric dynamo, in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE DHOTIES.

TO-MORROW, STAURDAY, the 23rd instant at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Champa Gully, Mulji Jaitha Market opposite Dharamraj Gully Door, by order of the Bombay United Mills Co., and on account and risk of Punjabi Jawarsing Dolatram:—

2 bales each 200 pieces of white dhoties 8 yards
5 bales each 200 pieces of white dhoties 9 yards
4 bales each 200 pieces of white dhoties 10 yards.
2 bales each 200 pieces of white dhoties 11 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 26th, August, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Beryl House," Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite the Convent, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, consisting of dining room table, chairs, sideboards, and dumbwaiters, by Benjamin very rich crystal cut glassware, "Worcester" "Colport" and "Crown Derby" dinner set, breakfast and tea sets, rich drawing room Chesterfield, sofa, lined with black satin by Roberts, easy chairs, and cabinets, by Wimbridge, rich coloured fruits in frames rich carpets, one revolving top writing table, high back easy chairs, and teapoys by Roberts, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs by Devji Canji, one English solid mahogany, travelling chest of drawers, combined with writing desk, hand and foot sewing machine, gown and cloth presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, electric table lamps, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., The property of Lt.-Col. W. H. Dickinson, I.M.S.

Catalogues will be published and the proper is on view.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd August, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apoll's Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 531.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sharp, the remaining lots of presentation articles of the Indo-Foreign Agency, at the shop premises in Waterloo Mansions, at Apollo Bunder.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1919.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at [illegible] issues throughout India at the following stations:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Gokhal Tuberia.
AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chamilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Purushram Shridhar Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls at:—
Great Western Hotel.
Hotel Majestic.
Esplanade Hotel.
Victoria Terminus Station.
Byculla Station.
Colaba Station.
Church Gate Station.
Grant Road Station.
Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hafijudddin Gulam Hussain.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vaze.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Thaokursingh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.).—G. B. Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandali.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Bros.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MANMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatta.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mitbesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
QUETTA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rates:—
ONE ANNA PER WORD.
Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.
PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of food faith
BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.
Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words 'Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," ' to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.
Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquiries, who must answer advertisements by letter.
Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A fast and experienced TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Apply stating salary and qualifications to Box No. 993, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4114

WANTED—A PARTNER to invest Rupees one lac in a firm of Cotton Brokers. Write to Box No. 986, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4076

WANTED—An experienced MANAGER for a Fire Insurance Department. Apply with testimonials stating experience and salary expected to Box No. 970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4031

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPISTS Surveyor Assistant Overseers, Fitters, Oil Enginedrivers, Motor Drivers, Electricians for Overseas. Apply personally PARTAP-SINGH PUNJABI, Linden House, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. 4072

WANTED.—A MANAGING CLERK 2 SHORTHAND-TYPISTS, an ASSISTANT MANAGING CLERK, and GENERAL CLERKS. Good prospects. Apply personally to Messrs. DASTUR AND CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road. 4053

WANTED—A capable man, thoroughly acquainted with share business. Security to be deposited Rs. 1,000. Handsome salary, good prospects. See personally B. MOTILAL, Hari Hemraj Building, Cavel Street. 4095

SALESMAN OR BROKER.—Wanted by a leading export and import firm an able and experienced salesman or broker for iron and steel. Liberal terms given, which will be discussed and settled personally. Apply to Box No. 994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4116

WANTED.—An energetic and experienced SALESMAN well connected with the dealers of Mulji Jetha and Jakeria Masjid Markets in Woollen and Cotton Piece Goods. State, age, caste, experience and salary required to Box No. 984 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4072

WANTED by a large Insurance Company, an experienced GENERAL MANAGER at Head office to conduct all Insurance business including Life, Marine, Fire, Accident etc. A very substantial salary offered with excellent prospects. Only men with vast knowledge need apply. Applications treated in the strictest confidence. Apply Box No. 886, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3954

SITUATIONS WANTED.

TWO Panjabi enterprising and trustworthy gentlemen want appointment, overseas Busra and Mesopotamia excepted. Apply Box No. 992, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4113

WANTED—A prospective responsible POST by a Graduate (read upto 1st LL.B.), experienced in export and import business in cotton, seeds, gunny, piece-goods, metals, etc., familiar with local cotton trade; has worked Bombay and Calcutta Offices. Best references. Please write to Box No. 978, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4062

WANTED

AN Indian Gentleman with business experience, requires active partnership in an established firm in Bombay. Can invest money. Give necessary particulars to Box No. 975 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4059

WANTED—A 10 ton Steam Road Roller, quite new or nearly new by some well-known makers. Specifications and quotations for free delivery on rails to be sent at once to THE PRESIDENT, Municipalities, Alwar, Rajputana. 4050

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 5-6 H.P. Indian MOTOR CYCLE with side car in order. Price Rs. 1,100. Write to R. D. PADHYE, 36, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 4074

FOR SALE.—Valuable BUILDING SITES at Peddar Road in plots of convenient sizes varying from 1,500 to 2,500 square yards. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4085

APPLES—Fine and sweet, 10 lbs. basket, Rs. 3-12; English kind, very delicious, Re. 4 and Rs. 2-10 per 10 lbs. and 6 lbs. baskets, V. P. free, THE HILL Co., Chamba Panjab. 3952

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—LANDAU in good condition and a fast Bay horse, going cheap. Apply Box No. 991, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4093

FOR SALE.—One small PREMISES, suitable to Merchants for godown, situate in Central part, near Hornby Road, Fort. Apply Box No. 985 Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4075

FOR SALE—Two tons DAIMLER LORRIES, nearly new. Ready for any reasonable test and immediate delivery. Price Rs. 12,000 each. Apply to J. J. MEHTA, Morarjee Goculdas Chawl No. 2, Khetwady Main Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 4096

YOUR satisfaction is our gain. This is our business motto that helps us to increase our business and satisfy our clients. You will never regret placing a trial order with us now. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

STENCIL PAPERS, PENS and other sundries for D. Gestetner's duplicator always available at THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. All guaranteed to be "FRESH." F

EXPANDED METAL.—FOR SALE at reduced rates, a quantity of Expanded Metal various sizes and Mesh. Apply for particulars to Messrs. W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD., Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 3957

SANSKRIT RAJA-MARGA, or the ROYAL ROAD TO SANSKRIT GRAMMAR, Vol. I (by Rajaram Sastri, Girgaon) treating fully the course for St. IVth and Vth in a wonderfully easy and systematic way. 3622

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—The best Kulu Trees selected from the Royal Nurseries, Maidstone, Kent. The Manali Orchards are the highest in the Kulu Valley and entirely under European supervision, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 3068

TO BE LET;

TO LET—Two BUNGALOWS in Poona, one at Ferguson College Road, and one at Boat Club Road, Civil Line. Apply to Box No. 979, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4063

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—
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First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Four insertion	Rs. 2-8
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Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

ALL RECENTLY LANDED FROM ENGLAND

TO BE SOLD by Public Auction on the Poona Race-course on SATURDAY, 23rd instant at 8-15 a.m.

NEWLY LANDED RACE HORSES.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON SATURDAY, 23RD INSTANT AT 8-15 A.M., AT THE RACE-COURSE, POONA.

1 "TRY ALL", a chestnut filly, 4 years old (a winner of two races, last year), by "Tredennis" out of "Alwine," (a good winner and dam of winners), by "Teufel" out of "Loyse", by "Border Minstrel" out of "Claret Cup", by "Albert Edward."

2 "AVON", a bay gelding, 2 years' old, by "William Rufus" (by "Melton", out of "Simena", by "St. Simon"), out of "Avlona", by "Isinglass."

3 "ANOTHER NIGHT", a bay filly, 2 years' old, by "The White Knight", out of "Calliope" (dam of Dash o'Mauve), by "Spook."

4 "OZORINA", a chestnut filly, 3 years' old, by "William Rufus", out of "Ozora", by "Orvieto", untried.

5 "WOLDINGHAM", a bay gelding, 4 years' old, by "Forfarshire" (by "Royal Hampton", out of "St. Elizabeth", by "St. Simon"), out of "Frauenmunze", by "Spearmint" (winner Derby, Grand Prix, etc.), untried.

"Forfarshire" is the sire of "Braxted", Mercutio", "Endorus", "Irish Demon", "Agnate", "Bannockburn", "Tom Powrie", "Forfeit Lass", "Kitty O'Hara", etc.

6 "JACKY FIRTH", a bay gelding, 4 years' old, by "Forfarshire", out of "Miss Tolka", by "Littlebon" (sire "Little Star and "Batten"), untried.

7 "GLEN LILY", a chestnut mare height 13.3, 2 years' old, by "Grencsky", out of "Lilian Lumley", by "William Rufus."

For further particulars, apply to—
JULIUS GOVE,
4049 Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED by the Poona City Municipality, an HEALTH OFFICER, answering the qualifications laid down in G. R. No. 4090, dated 28th May, 1913. The selected Officer will have to serve on probation for a period of one year. The salary of the post is Rs. 300—20—500. Persons having previous practical experience, will alone be eligible for the post.
Applications should reach the undersigned not later than 31st August, 1919.
L. J. APTE,
President, P. C. M.
Poona City Municipal Office,
19th August, 1919. 4055

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

NOTICE.

THE attention of all registered practitioners is invited to the Notice published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" (Part II) of the 21st August, 1919, and in the "Sind Official Gazette" of the same date, regarding the forthcoming election by registered practitioners who are not medical graduates of the University of Bombay, of a member to the Medical Council to fill the vacancy therein caused by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. S. C. Evans, I.M.S.
Any further information which may be required will be furnished on application to this office where the electoral roll can be seen and copies of the Notice in question obtained.
JOSEPH BOCARRO,
Registrar, Bombay Medical Council.
Murzban Road, Fort.
Bombay, 21st August, 1919. 4100

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Fifty per share has been declared, and will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, to shareholders on the Register on the 20th instant.
The Dividend will be paid to shareholders at the Company's Office No. 3, Forbes Street, between the hours of 12 a.m., and 4 p.m., (Standard Time), on week days, and between 11-30 a.m. and 2 p.m., (Standard Time), on Saturdays.
The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders in due course.
By Order,
PEROSHAW B. E. MODY,
Manager
Bombay, 20th August, 1919. 4091

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England, by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

WITH effect from 1st September, 1919, and until further notice, the Colaba Dehra Dun through carriage will cease to run on the Up and Down Northern Express Trains between Dehra Dun and Colaba.
E. T. ROBINSON,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th August, 1919. 3810

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS.

A large and very valuable FRONT PLOT of pension and tax LAND, admeasuring about 16,500 square yards, with a frontage of over 300 feet on LADY JAMSHETJEE ROAD, at MATUNGA, to be sold at once. Two large wells and a frontage at the back on a lane. An ideal place for factories, buildings, etc. Only bona-fide offers will be considered. The advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any offer. Apply Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4070

WANTED.

WANTED—A number of TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a period of six months on the following terms:—

PAY.	Rs.
Graduates (B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	100
Under-graduates (i.e. Passed I. A., or passed I. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District	80
Passed Matriculates. Non-residents of Poona District	60

These rates include War Allowance:

BONUS.

An initial bonus of Rs. 50 on joining appointment at Poona and a terminal bonus of Rs. 50 on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Travelling allowance for themselves from their homes to Poona under Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance for themselves back to their homes on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates will be required to pass a short test examination before appointment.
2. Clerks found unsatisfactory after appointment will be liable to discharge at once and will have no claim to the terminal bonus nor to the travelling allowance for the return journey.
3. Intending candidates should apply in writing to "The FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, POONA" their applications being supported by the following documents:—
(i) A copy of the University Certificate showing the examination passed by the candidate, the original certificate being shown to the F. C. M. A. on the candidate being selected and ordered to join.
(ii) A certificate showing the place of the candidate's residence from the Head Master of his School or the Principal of his College where he last read."
4092

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

PLOTS OF VACANT LAND at Dockyard Road, Reay Road, Belvedere Hill Road, at Mazagon, fit for Cinema Theatres, Motor Garages and Godowns, and the two plots about 3,000, and 4,000 square yards, near the Matunga Station and at Marzban Road, Andheri, four minutes' walk from the station, and a Bungalow with vacant land, containing a large compound, and situated opposite Mamlatdar's Kachery at Thana, or all of these either to be let or sold. For further particulars, either see or write to DWARKADAS GORDHANDAS at his Office, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay. Telephone No. 2466 and at Bungalow, Nepean Sea Road, Nepean Grange, Telephone No. 1603. 3967

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE ASSTT. DIRECTOR of S. & T. (Embarkation), Bombay, has a certain quantity of Chinese Salted Eggs to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to see samples in "A" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, and submit quotations to undersigned stating quantity they wish to buy.
(Sd.) O. G. EDWARDS,
Captain,
for A. D. S. & T. (Embn.), Bombay.
August 20th, 1919. 4099

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PARTNERSHIP that existed between our client Mr. MATHURADAS RAMDAS and one CHARANDAS UKEDA, in the business as share brokers in the New Bombay Stock Exchange in the name and style of Purshotam Mathuradas Ramdas and Co., has been DISSOLVED and no dealings are to be made or payments made to the said Charandas Ukeda, without the written consent of our client Mr. Mathuradas Ramdas.
Any claims against the said firm should be notified to Mr. Mathuradas Ramdas to our address noted below, within 4 days.
Eldon Road, Fort. 4090
Dated this 20th day of August, 1919.
MADHAVJI, KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for Mr. Mathuradas Ramdas.

NOTICE OF SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT CHOWPATY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VORA GULAMALI ESUFALLY has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client, NANDSHANKER HARISHUNKER JOSHI. All persons having of claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, against or in respect of the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, sale, purchase, gift, bequest, devise, partition, mortgage, charge, trust, lease, possession, maintenance, lien easement or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the purchase will be completed without reference to such rights or claims and the same, if any, will be treated as having been waived and abandoned.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure according to Collector's bills situated at Pitha Street, Fort, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house thereon, containing by admeasurement 39 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 252, New No. 5128, Old Survey No. 471 and New Survey No. 8939, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1426 Street No. 9, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Sorabji Nusserwanji Daruwalla, on or towards the South by Pitha Street, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. Kanga and on or towards the East by the property of Edalji Aspendiarji Mithaiwalla, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.
Dated this 21st day of August, 1919.
MALVI, MODY, RANCHODDAS & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4109

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DOST MAHOMED PEER-MAHOMED has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of mortgage, lien, inheritance, sale, lease, gift, or charge or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been waived.
DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate on the Hill side Bandra in the Sub-District of Bandra, in Salsette in the District of Thana, facing the sea, containing by admeasurement two thousand two hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts and bounded on tht North by the property of Mr. Pestonji Cawasji Solicitor, on the South by the property of Mr. Fazah Jan Mahomed, on the East by the property of Cursetji Hormasji Captain and others and on the West by the Public Road which said premises together with other premises are denominated as No. 217B and are comprised in and demised by an agreement of Lease, dattd 19th January one thousand nine hundred and eleven and made between the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and Dost Mahomed Peermahomed of the other part.
No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
21st August, 1919.
RUSTAMJI & GINWALA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4106

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GAJANAN YESHWANT PATANKER has contracted to sell to the undersigned the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim against or to the said properties by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his residence at Bandra, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived.
DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVE PROPERTIES.
All the pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Mouze Kandivli, in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra in District Thana, more particularly described in the schedule hereunder written and bearing the following particulars:—

Entry in the record of right registers.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Phalni No.	Area in Acre Gun.	Assessment Rs. a p.
575 K	82	1/3/5/6	0	3/24	19 12 0
575 K	82	0	2/3	0/6/	0 3 0
573	80	14	0	0/12/	0 4 0
.....	80	8	0	0/24/	.....
				3/24	20 1 0

T. C. KHANDWALLA.
Bandra, dated 17th August, 1919. 4101

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VITHALDAS CURSONDAS and Bai GOMATIBAI widow of Gopaldas Cursondas, have contracted to our client Mr. MOOSA HAJI UMAR, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises, or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, or to the Collector of land Revenue, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their offices at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of the Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cadell Road, without the Fort, in the Registration, Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 11, 414, New No. C/3457, Old Survey No. 5/92 and New Survey No. D and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5018 (1). 5018(2), 5018(3) 5018(4(4), 5019(1), 5019(2 and 3) and 5019(4), Street Nos. 346, 346A, 346B, 346C, and containing by admeasurement 1884 square yards or thereabouts.
Dated this 21st day of August, 1919.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4118

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. RUSTOMJI BOMANJI SHROFF, KAIKHUSRO BOMANJI SHROFF, Bai BANUBAI BOMANJI SHROFF and Bai PIROJBAI BOMANJI SHROFF, all of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants have contracted to sell the under mentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14, K. Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessors of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived
All that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground on the mody Bay Estate of the Trustees of part of Bombay together with the measuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurment 333 3 9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480 and bounded as follows that is on or towards the East by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees on or towards the West by the said Frere Road on or towards the North by land in the occupation of Hormasji Framji Warden and or towards the South by land in the occupation of Haji Ebrahim Tar Mahomed and Haji Cassam Tar Mahomed which said primises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2849 and Street No. 113 (Frere Road) and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.
Dated this 21 day of August, 1919.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4097

NOTICE.

RE. SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT PARSEE BAZAR STREET AND GHOGHA STREET. FORT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DHANJIBHAI NOWROJI WADIA, JAMSHEDJI NOWROJI WADIA and JEHANGIR KAIKHOSHRU MULLA FEROZE, the sons, and Bai HAMABAI FRAMJI DAVAR, Bai GOOLBAI PALLONJI WARDEN, Bai BHICAJI NOWROJI WADIA, Bai FRENY NOWROJI WADIA and KHORSHED NOWROJI WADIA, the daughters of the late Nowroji Jamshedji Wadia, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property belonging to them and described in the Schedule hereto to our client,
Mr. MALUKCHAND KESHAVJI SHAH.
Any person having any claim or interest, by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share, easement or otherwise to or affecting the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office at No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the matter will be completed without any regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid and all such claims, if any, will be deemed to have been waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground tenure, containing by admeasurement six hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215 and New Nos. 5079, 5060, 5081, 5082, 5086, Old Survey No. 621 and New Survey No. 9336, together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward A No. 1548 and Street Nos. 30-32 and 36, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Parsi Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Parsi Bazar Street, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and by the property of Cursetji Sorabji Wadia, on or towards the North by the Todd Street and on or towards the South by the property of the heirs of Cursetji Sorabji Wadia and are now in occupation of the children of the late Nowroji Jamshedji Dhunjibhai Wadia and their tenants.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 61 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 214, New No. 5078, Old Survey No. 327 and New Survey No. 9339, together with messuage, tenements or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 1689 and Street Nos. 47 and 49, which premises are situate at and on the South side of Ghogha Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Nanabhai Kookina, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the late Nowroji Jamshedji Wadia, on or towards the North by Ghogha Street aforesaid and on or towards the South by the property firstly hereinabove described, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the children of the late Nowroji Jamshedji Wadia.
Dated this 12th day of August, 1919.
PANDIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Malukchand Keshavji Shah
3945

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MERWANJI HORMUSJI NICHOLSON, of Gundavi, near Andheri, Taluka Salsette has contracted for the absolute sale to my client of all and singular the lands hereditaments and premises, with the messuages and tenements thereon, free from all incumbrances more particularly described in the Schedule thereof hereunder written.
All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, gift, inheritance, lien lease, underlease, mortgage, maintenance, sale, share, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at Andheri, District Thana, within fourteen days from the date hereof, failing wherein the purchase will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, shall be considered and deemed to have been waived absolutely.
SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO
All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate lying and being in the village of Gundavli near Andheri, Mahal and Registration Sub-District of Bandra, District Thana, and containing by admeasurement four thousand five hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts, and being part of the land formerly assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue of Thana under Survey Number 53, pot Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 11 and Survey No. 78 Pot. No. 1, all that land now assessed under Non-Agricultural Survey No. 3 of Gundavli and bearing Entry No. 579 of the Record of Rights of Gundavli, together with the three bunglows thereon bearing Notified Area Committee's house No. 92, 93 and 94 and which whole piece of land is bounded as follows: That is to say on or towards the North by the Gurcharan Land, on or towards the West by the property of Nusserwanji Dhunjibhoy Karanec on or towards the South by the Kurla-Wesava Public Road and on or towards the East by the passage leading from the Kurla-Wesava Road to the Gauthan of Gundavli.
Dated this 18th day of August, 1919.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATEL, LL.B.,
Vakil High Court.
4089

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1116 of 1918.
Messrs LAKHMA TALLA and Co. ...Plaintiffs.
vs
Bai TARABAI, widow of Manilal Chhabildas Jadia .....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 7th day of April, 1919, the ten annas share of MANILAL CHHABILDAS JADIA, the deceased husband of the defendant abovenamed in the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1919, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).
PARTICULARS.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the South side of Second Bhoiwada Street, in the Island and Registration District of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and six square yards and eight-ninths of another square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 572 and assessed by the Municipality under C. Ward No. 5341, Street Nos. 87-89 and bounded, on or towards the North by the Second Bhoiwad Street, on or towards the East by the property of Ramji Karsan, on or towards the South of a sweeper's passage, on or towrds the West by the property of Kalliandas Ramji.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 16th day of July, 1919.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
3408

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai SAMRAT, wife of Virchand Tribhowandas, alias Bai SAMRATH, widow of Virchand Tribhowandas, late of Junagadh, Bania Hindu inhabitant, residing at Chorewad in Junagadh District in the territories of his Highness the Nawab of Junagadh .....Deceased.
LAXMIDAS VIRCHAND, of Junagadh, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Chorewad in Junagadh District in the territories of his Highness the Nawab of Junagadh at present temporarily residing at Lamington Road outside the Fort .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Fourteenth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
K. A. BHOJWANI.
The 14th day of August, 1919.
Messrs. PURNANAND & CLUBWALA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4116

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on 09 April, 2017

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOWROJI SORABJI BUNSHA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.
SCHEDULE I.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land, containing by admeasurement seventy-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 200-293, New No. 1/13721, New Survey No. 3/3429, and situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the East by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West and North by the property of Dada Makba and Ellapa Balaram and on the South by the property of Dada Makba and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendor.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground containing by admeasurement thirty square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17209, and New Survey No. 3/3430, and situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the West by the land hereinbefore first described, on or towars the East by the land described in the second schedule hereunder written, on or towards the North by the property of Elappa Balaram and on or towards the South by the property of Dada Makba and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

THIRDLY.—All that narrow piece or Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement seven square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17209 and New Survey No. 4/3430 and situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded, on or towards the North by the land described in the second schedule hereunder written and on or towards the West, South and East by the property of Dada Makba and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

FOURTHLY—All that triangular piece of Foras land or ground, containing by admeasurement forty-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 17209, and New Survey No. 5/3430 and situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and bounded, on or towards the North by the land described in the second schedule hereunder written, on or towards the South partly by the property of Ballubhai and partly by the property of Dada Makba and on or towards the East by the DeLisle Road and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land (the Lessor whereof is the Secretary of State for India in Council), containing by admeasurement five thousand six hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16875 and New Survey No. 2/3430 together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon and on the land described in the first schedule hereinbefore written assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward E Nos. 7276, 7277(1), 7277(2), 7277(3), 7277(4), 7277(5), 7277(5a), 7277(6), 7278-7279 and Street Nos. 190, 192, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4a, 5, 194-196-1 and all which premises are situate at DeLisle Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and which leasehold piece of land is bounded, on or towards the East by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the West partly by the property of Dada Makba and partly by the property hereinabove secondly described in the first schedule, on or towards the North by the ground belonging to the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the South partly by the land fourthly described in the first schedule hereinabove written and beyond it the property of Ballubhai daughter of Bhoroojee Gaikwar and partly by the property of the said Dada Makba and the land thirdly described in the first schedule hereinbefore written and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1919.

THOMAS FERREIRA,
for Messrs. Bhimji & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAROOTI VITHAL LOKHANDE, of Bombay, Simpi Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Thakurdwar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

Bai GODUBAI, widow of Marooti Vithal Lokhande, of Poona, Simpi Hindu Inhabitant, at present temporarily residing at Thakurdwar Road outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the twelfth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Registrar.

K. A. BHOJWANI.

The 12th day of August, 1919.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that TRIBHOVANDAS KAHANDAS ENGINEER, of Surat, Hindu Inhabitant and Dr. MANGALDAS RANGILDAS ENGINEER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the messuages or dwelling houses bungalows, outhouses and other buildings standing thereon, situate at Altamount Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 23,148 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, 17, 61 and 667 New No. 80, 556 and 3010, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 7124 and bounded on the East by Altamount Road on the West partly by Peddar Road and partly by the property formerly of Allarakhia Shivji and now of Raghavji Parshotam on the North partly by the property formerly of Morarji Goculdas and now of Bai Hirabai J. H. Petit and partly by the property of Jehangir Bomanji Petit, on the South partly by the property of Rao Saheb Vishvanath N. Mandlik and partly by the property of H. N. Khambata and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under, D Ward No. 3445 and Street No. 28-32 and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. H. R. Greaves as tenant and are now in the occupation of Mr. Mathuradas Goculdas as tenant.

Dated this 21st August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
4107

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HIROO KAMLOO, late of Bombay, Agri Hindu Inhabitant, a Mistry, in the Carriage and Waggon Department of the G. I. P. Railway .....Deceased.

VITHABAI, widow of Hiroo Kamloo, the deceased abovenamed also of Bombay, Agri Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chuna Bhatti, Kurla .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and in the tenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 30th day of July, 1919.

Mr. DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI.
Petitioner's Attorney.

4105

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas, and other Amusements are inserted in these columns at the rate of Rs. 2 per inch per insertion in single column.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK

GAIETY CINEMA

A new Turn of Variety Entertainment

Smith and Bella Jackson

ORIGINAL AMERICAN NEGROES

will present

Buck Dancing, Wing Dancing & Coon Songs with

MARIE

Her new Songs and Oriental Dances

Supported by

A PROGRAMME OF NEW PICTURES

TO-DAY 3 SHOWS

AT 6-45, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

NEW ALEXANDRA

(NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.)

TO-NIGHT!

FOR SPECIAL REQUEST

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JANMASHTAMI HOLIDAYS

PHALKE'S

GREAT INDIAN MYTHOLOGICAL DRAMA

THE BIRTH OF SHREE KRISHNA

(Seven Parts—7000 Feet)

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.

SLIGHT ADVANCE IN PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR TO-NIGHT at 9-30

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

In the latest London Musical Successes

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 "THE BOY"

Plans at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. Plan for To-Night's Attraction at the Theatre after 7 p. m.

Just a line to remind you that to-day is THE LAST DAY to see the really magnificent PATHE PHOTO-DRAMA

"THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

The Man of the Moment!

Yes—he is the Man on the Screen who keeps every eye riveted on himself—the Man rolling in riches and thirsting for Revenge—the Silent, Mysterious, Dangerous Man!

"COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO"

(6,000 feet.)

is mute in his compensations, he is invisible in his retributions.

The glorious Pathe Film has moved Bombay Society to its very depths. It is Magnificent, Marvellous, Super-excellent—a Film in a million—the one that dazzles your eyes, fascinates your mind, inspires your Soul.

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

A ripping Comedy in the Frogramme.—Nightly: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

AT THE

CINEMA MAJESTIC

the closing chapters of the Unversal Mystery Serial THE

LURE OF THE CIRCUS

Are jammed full of Actions and present Situation after Situation in so tense a succession as to keep your eyes glued to the Screen.

Also the Screen Magazine and A Comic THAT'S A COMIC.

Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Next Week

"AHILYA—ODHAR"

A page from the great Indian epic Ramayana.

IMPERIAL

The Premere Picture Palace of Bombay.

TO-NIGHT

PATHE'S STIRRING SERIAL

"The Lightning Raider."

Featuring

Pearl White

SILK INDUSTRY IN JAPAN

A most instructive and educational film.

Pathe Color

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest and Best

THE DUTIFUL DUB.

Comic by Luke.

"Always a Good Show"

TIME

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Matinee every Saturday and Sunday 5 p.m

Extra show every Sunday 3 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

Announcement Extra-ordinary

TO-NIGHT

Latest Pathe Topical

Signing of the Peace

at

VERSAILLES

as also Victory Scenes in London

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Victory Film

SIGNING OF THE PEACE

By Special Arrangement with Pathe's

Showing the Historic Scenes at

VERSAILLES CEREMONY

VICTORY SCENES IN LONDON.

A Powerful and Thrilling Six Parts Drama

"HER HOUR"

presented by

WILLIAM A. BRADY

(Director-General of World's Pictures.)

The film features

KITTY GORDON

(Most popular of Cinema Stars.)

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

In these days of Industrial Unrest

"The Middleman"

"The Middleman"

"The Middleman"

is just the film to teach you things. For it is a description of

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 21.

Both monsoon currents are active and rainfall continues to be well distributed. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagur, east Rajputana, Central India and Konkan; and local in Upper Burma Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occurred in Orissa, the Punjab, Malabar, south-east Madras and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy two inches, Moulmein eight, Rangoon and Diamond Island one and a half, Maymyo one, Burdwan one and a half, Chaibassa and Daltonganj two, Hazaribagh one, Cawnpore and Meerut a half, Agra one and a half, Delhi a quarter, Murree one and a half, Multan one, Jaipur three-quarters Mount Abu five, Ajmer, Kotah and Deesa a half, Rajkot one and a half, Ahmedabad three-quarters, Seoni a half, Pendra and Marmagoa one, Karwar one and a half, Nizamabad a quarter, Raichur a half, Salem one and a half.

Forecast:—No large change.

HEAVY RAIN IN SATPURA.

RAILWAY LINE NEAR NAGHBIR WASHED AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATPURA, Aug. 20.

Owing to heavy rain and the bursting of a tank bund the line was washed away between miles 701-4 to 701-10 near Naghbir and miles 705-7 to 705-13 between Naghbir and Talodhi road on 19th, and the north wing wall of bridge No. 122 between Bramhapuri and Naghbir collapsed slightly but not enough to prevent trains from passing over. Passengers, parcels, and mails have been transhipped daily without serious delay. Goods traffic to stations south of Naghbir is restricted.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 21st Aug. 1919.	Total since 1st June 1919 to Date.	June 1st to 21st Aug. 1917	June 1st to 21st Aug. 1918
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory) ..	0 20	53 14	36 4	18 84
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0 31	59 8	36 90	18 46
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital) ..	0 17	56 55	26 42	10 23
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 32	61 25	37 27	52 59

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 20th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. 8 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.799 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.4 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4 "
Dew Point	76.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.857 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	6.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85 5 "
Minimum do.	78.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind	169 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.15 Inches
Total fall during month	5.24 "
Do. do. year	53.19 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st.	0.08 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water in at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on Sill.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur.	21	m 7 52	28 1	21 m 0 48	17 3
Fri.	22	m 7 20a	24 10	m 1 0a	20 1
		9 2	26 10	22 m 2 0	17 1
Sat.	23	m 8 50a	25 4	m 2 13a	19 5
		9 56	27 7	23 m 3 2	16 9
Sun.	24	m 9 54a	26 2	m 4 5a	18 5
		10 41	28 2	24 m 3 56	16 5
Mon.	25	m 10 43a	26 11	m 4 49a	17 7
		11 29	28 6	25 m 4 43	16 3
Tues.	26	m 11 27a	27 6	m 5 24a	16 10
		11 55	28 6	26 m 5 24	16 4
Wed.	27	m 0 8	27 9	27 m 6 1	16 7
		0 27a	28 4	m 6 27a	15 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 21 (Thursday)	Sunrise	6h. 21m.	Sunset	7h 3m.
" 22 (Friday)	"	6h. 2 m.	"	7h 2m.
" 23 (Saturday)	"	6h. 20m.	"	7h 1m.
" 24 (Sunday)	"	6h. 2'm.	"	7h 1m.
" 25 (Monday)	"	6h 21m.	"	7h 0m.
" 26 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 21m.	"	6h 59m
" 27 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 22m.	"	6h. 57m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	4d.	1h	41-5m. a.m.
Full Moon	11d.	11h.	9-5m. p.m.
Last Quarter	18d.	9h.	26-1m. p.m.
New Moon	25d.	9h.	7-1m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st August 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 0.37in. of rain and Multan 1.20in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature has risen in the east Punjab, but is below normal in the west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 1.46in. Jhansi 0.61in. Cawnpore 0.39in. and Allahabad 0.18in. Skies are moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana and heavy rain at Mount Abu; Jaipur has had 0.77in. Ajmer 0.56in. Kotah 0.44in and Mount Abu 4.52in. The sky is clear in upper Sind and is moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is below the average in east Rajputana; night temperature is in slight excess in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in north Gujarat and local rain in Kathiawar and Central India West; Rajkot had had 1.40in. Ahmedabad 0.82in. Deesa 0.38in. and Neemuch 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature is below the average in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.18in. or rain, Hoshangabad 0.63in. and Khandwa 0.21in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been fair general; Bombay has had 0.20in. Ratnagiri 0.46in. Mormugao 1.06in. and Karwar 1.3in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.26in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is above normal in east Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, north Gujarat, east Rajputana, the United Provinces and the north-west of the Central Provinces, and local in the Punjab, south Rajputana and Central India West, while a few showers are reported from Kathiwar, north Hyderabad, Malabar and the Madras Deccan. There are indications of a weakening of the monsoon, but no large change is likely within the next 24 hours.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 20th August 1919.

Light to moderate rainfall continues to be well distributed over the country with the exception of the centre and the north-east of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the east of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in the west of the United Provinces, the North-west Frontier Province, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and South-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, the Punjab, Kashmir and Gujarat.

Principal amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tounguo two inches, Bhamo, Maymyo a half; Silchar one; Cherrapunji one and a half; Cox's Bazar three; Chittagong, Mymensingh two; Narayangunj one and a half; Samalpur, Naya Dumka, Benares one; Meerut a half; Mussoorie three-quarters; Simla one; Murree two; Sonamarg, Cherat a half; Peshawar, Jodhpur one and a half; Udaipur a half; Nowgong, Pachmarhi one and half; Mercara one; Cuddalore three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 21st OF AUG. 1919.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Temperature, 1st June to date.
			8 hrs.		
PERSIAN GULF—					
Bushire ..	93	83	0	0	—3.09
Do. (4h)	..	..	..	..	..
Jask ..	91.0	78	0	0	—5.09
Muskat ..	85.9	81.4	0	0	—0.17
Do. (4h)	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—					
Multan ..	99.8	78.7	0.20	7.22	+2.07
Rawalpindi	90.1	76.2	..	21.17	+14.09
Lahore ..	88.1	70.3	0.01	13.05	+2.79
Risser ..	97.6	75.4	..	6.11	+4.54
Ambala ..	91.6	75.8	0.02	17.13	+5.60
Delhi ..	92.2	79.1	0.37	12.20	—2.89
UNITED PROVINCES—					
Agra ..	91.6	79.5	1.46	25.37	+8.69
Mainpuri ..	92.0	79.1	..	19.14	+5.68
Jhansi ..	89.5	76.3	0.61	14.23	+3.79
Cawnpore ..	88.4	78.3	0	32.25	+6.45
Allahabad ..	90.3	79.5	0.18	22.89	—1.46
SIND & RAJPUTANA—					
Jacobabad ..	101.1	85.6	0.00	..	—1.1
Karachi ..	88.0	80.3	1.76	..	—3.4
Ajmer ..	85.6	76.9	0.56	19.41	—2.6
Jaipur ..	87.5	77.2	0.77	18.20	+7
Kotah ..	91.0	77.0	0.44	14.29	—2
Mount Abu ..	65.8	60.9	4.52	53.18	+15.7
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—					
West—					
Bhuj ..	93.0	78.4	..	5.33	—3.3
Dwarka ..	87.0	79.0	0.7	6.30	—2.3
Veraval ..	84.4	79.1	0.90	7.80	—0.3
Rajkot ..	89.4	77.1	1.40	21.18	+1.1
Bhavnagar Para ..	90.0	75.4	0.01	8.79	—3.1
Surat ..	87.1	77.0	0.1	27.40	—3.3
Ahmedabad ..	85.0	76.4	0.82	10.33	—3.5
Deesa ..	85.0	76.4	0.38	33.93	+15.9
Neemuch ..	80.7	73.6	0.16	18.16	+0.1
Indore ..	80.7	71.9	0.07	30.38	+9.6
CENTRAL PROVINCES—					
Jubbulpore ..	85.3	75.5	0.18	52.45	+12.9
Saugor ..	83.2	72.6	0.07	41.79	+11.3
Hoshangabad ..	85.7	73.6	0.63	44.09	+12.1
Khandwa ..	89.6	72.4	0.21	19.89	—2.6
Akola ..	89.0	74.4	..	24.49	—2.3
Amraoti ..	85.3	73.2	0.01	14.25	—3.3
Nagpur ..	87.4	76.0	0.0	36.97	+0.3
Chanda ..	85.9	77.0	0.0	29.81	—0.1
Raipur ..	85.1	..	..	43.16	+14.0
KONKAN—					
Bombay ..	85.5	77.5	0.20	33.14	—0.3
Ratnagiri ..	83.5	75.3	0.46	71.58	—3.0
Marmugoa ..	83.6	..	1.06	56.52	—5.4
Karwar ..	83.1	74.6	1.3	80.68	—3.0
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—					
Malegaon ..	89.7	72.0	..	11.75	—2.0
Ahmednagar ..	89.2	69.6	..	9.13	—1.3
Poona ..	83.5	70.9	0.19	9.48	—3.6
Sholapur ..	92.6	73.0	0.1	12.08	—3.3
Bijapur ..	90.9	69.6	0.7	5.09	—3.3
Belgaum ..	79.1	69.2	0.08	24.47	—3.3
Aurangabad ..	87.0	70.1	0.1	10.53	—4.0
Nizamabad Indore	91.7	72.8	0.25	19.53	—0.9
Hyderabad ..	90.8	74.8	..	26.15	+0.0
MADRAS & CEYLON—					
Bangalore ..	81.6	74.2	0.4	43.91	—16.9
Calicut ..	76.1	74.5	0.04	62.47	—13.9
Cochin ..	82.9	74.0	0.01	61.42	+0.4
Colombo ..	..	..	..	..	..
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—					
Madurpatam ..	86.2	80.3	0.74	..	—8.2
Bellary ..	95.6	74.4	0.27	..	—3.3
Cuddapah ..	101.0	77.3	0.12	14.29	+3.6
Madras ..	94.2	77.6	..	10.48	+1.9
Bangalore ..	84.2	67.4	..	10.99	+0.2
Coimbatore ..	87.8	71.5	..	2.71	—1.3
Trichinopoly ..	100.6	77.3	0.03	6.00	+1.3
Negapatam ..	95.8	78.2	..	7.89	+2.3

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for instrumental error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 21st August, 1919, was 29.805 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

WHEAT CROPS OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The final general memorandum on the wheat crop of India shows the total area twenty-three and three-quarter million acres, a decrease of thirty-three per cent. and a total yield of seven and a half million tons, a decrease of twenty-four per cent. compared with last year.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Aug. 20th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months:	To-day's price.
Aug.	Not quoted
Sept.	18.93
Oct.	19.14
Nov.	Not quoted.
Dec.	19.25
Jan.	19.33
Feb.	19.24
Mar.	19.26
April	Not quoted
May	19.21
June	Not quoted.
July	"

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Aug. 19th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 100,00,000:

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred:

Rs.			Rs.
49,54,000	were allotted to Calcutta		100,00,000
39,76,000	" "	to Bombay	
10,71,000	" "	to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta } at 1/9 15/16.
" Bombay }

Min Rate Received	Calcutta	53%	above	that rate in full.
	Bombay			

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale .. .. Rs. 103,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week 101,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug 19th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	5 000
" " to Continent	..	..	2.000
Futures at New York Oct.	..	..	30 85
" " Jan.	..	..	30 96
" " March	..	..	31.00
Spot Cotton at New York	..	..	31.40
" " Orleans	..	..	30.63
Future at New Orleans Oct.	..	..	30.61
" " Jan	..	..	30 57
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	..	..	21½
Demand Bills	..	..	4.20 00
Silver Commercial Bars	..	..	111½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Aug 19th.

Bantes 3%	61 1/2
Bar Silver Spot	59 3/4
" 2 months hence	58 1/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank 3 m/s.	2 5/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/s.	4 1/4
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
" 7 day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	52
Rupee Paper 3½%	62
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	62
Government Securities 3 %	53
Mx. On London at Paris Francs	34 05

WAR LOANS.

London, Aug. 19th.

3½% 1925—1928	£86½
4½% 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£84 3/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug 19th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62½ lbs.	59
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	59
Australian Fail	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold July-Aug. London Quoted	980
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Quoted	980
Tone of Rapeseed.—Dull.	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Value	1190
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) June-Aug. Hull Value	1060
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) July-Aug. Quoted	440
Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value ..	980

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£109
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£100½
Copper Brazlers	£144
Yellow Metals'	14
Hard Spelter'	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Not quoted.	
Fine White Java C.& F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers probable	53

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug.-Sept. Vaule	2/5½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Aug Paid .. Tone .—Dull.	1/11½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Aug. 21st. 6-0 p m.

Ready.		Bazaar Terms.			Ball Delivery.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	69	0	0	....		
" " Cawnpore 70-30	..	68	0	0	....		
" Karachi Bangla	..	69	0	0	....		
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	..	17	0	0	....		
" Cawnpore	..	17	4	0	....		
" Yellow Cawnpore	..	17	12	0	....		
Linseed, Brown Bold	..	21	8	0	23	8	0
" Thin	..	22	0	0	23	0	0
Teelseed. White 35-15	..	125	0	0	....		
" Gajar 75-25	..	120	0	0	....		
" Gajar 50-50	..	115	0	0	....		
" Black	..	97	0	0	....		
Popyseed, White	..	22	8	0	23	8	0
Groundnuts	..	125	0	0	....		
Mowraseed	..	0	12	0	....		
Barley	..	42	0	0	....		
Castorseed	..	75	0	0	....		

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 21st.

	Rate per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 8
Currimbhai No. 12½	1 0 12
Light Houses No. 61	0 13 12

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 21st.

Market Rates:	
Bank Telegraphic	1 9 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 10 7/16
Fcn. Demand	283½
American Dollars	232
Hongkong "	201½
Shanghai	303½
Japan	124
Singapore	123

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-7-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/9 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/10 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on France 325.
Credit 3 Msd/a 330.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 125.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 119/8.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 201.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 309.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 123
D. D. on New York Rs. 260.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 92.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 100-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 68/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per. cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed stronger with more speculative enquiry.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,627/8, Swan 785, Simplex 727/8, Madhowji 2,877/8, Shapurji 226/4, Fazulbhoy 970, Currimbhoy 490, Kastoorchand 1,510, Kohinoor 2,022/8, Crescent 272/8, Century 575, Finlay 687/8, By. Dyeing 1,892/8, Cen. Mining 42/8, Katni Ord 327/8, Katni Defd. 1,750, Cen. India 2,730, Colaba 2,235, Coorla 980, David 822/8, Shivrajpur 45, Tata Ord. 240, Tata Defd. 1,180, Tata New Ord. 120 pr., Tata New Defd. 565, Tata Hydro 1,430, Tata Bank 91, Tata Oil 430, By. Burma 1,057/8, Bt. Burma Petro: 27/8, By. - Tramway 780. By Steam 490, Scindia Steam 40 pr., New India Insurance 67 pr., Jupiter Insurance 26 pr., Vulcan Insurance 12 pr., British India General Insurance 20 pr.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKHT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

There was an easier feeling in the jute sharee and there was not much business done. Coals were also easier. In miscellaneous section certain amount of business was put through, but taking it all round the market was quiet without any special feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aurrang 11-3, Bokaro Ramgurh 27-8, Burrakur 50-8, North Laikeih 11-4, Patmohna 25-12 s.l., Singaran "A" 17, Singaran "B" 17, West Jumuria 7 prem.

Jute:—Alliance 721, Auckland 520, Barnagore 183, Century 16-12, Fort Gloster 950, For William 510, Gourepore 1140, Howrah 48, Kamarhatty 872 x.d., Lansdowne 143, Lothian 465, Northbrook 62-8, Standard 635 s.l., Waverley 18-12.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Motor Engineering 5 prem., Bank of Bengal 1955, Bengal Bridge and Bolt 9 prem., British Ceylon Corporation 17-8, Calcutta Metal Works 1-8 prem., Chrome Tanning 3-8 prem., Clive Engineering 2-12 prem., Dock Engineering 13-8, Eastern Paint 9-12, Enamelled Paint 15, Hoshiarpur Doab Railway 90, Indian Iron and Steel 52-8 prem., Indian Tanneries 14-12 Ivan Jones 18, Indo-Burmah Tin 18-12, Jha-Jha Cement 16-8, Marshall Sons (India) Ltd. 17, Monarch Flour 12-8, McGinley and Co. 10-12, McKenzie and and Co. 12-4, New Savan Sugar 14, Somasti pur Sugar 6 prem., Sphere Insurance 10, Steel Products 15, Tata Industrial Bank 76-12 prem., Thorneycrofts (India) Ltd. 13-4 prem., Titaghur Paper 405 s.l., Villiers Engineering 17-8.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68 to Rs. 68-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-6 to Rs. 68-12.

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.

Last day of	April 1919.	May 1919.
In Reserve Treasuries at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras	1,07,09	54.44
In other Treasuries	6,98,03	7,32,78
Add credit of Government at the Head Offices of the Presidency Banks...	10,51,24	5,43,32
At credit of Government at Branches of the Presidency Banks	3,11,27	2,91,47
Total	21,67,63	16,22,01

Last day of	June 1919.	July 1919.
In Reserve Treasuries at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras	85,73	96.15
In other Treasuries	7,80,39	6,85,02
At credit of Government at the Head Offices of the Presidency Banks...	5,06,66	4,11,28
At credit of Government at Branches of the Presidency Banks	2,77,03	3,63,04
Total	16,49,81	15,57,49

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The Mercantile Bank of India Ld. announce having opened an Agency in New York City in charge of one of their Branch Managers, in the office of the Bank of Montreal there.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Aug. 21st.

				Total up-to-date.	
Loan	Rs.	2,660 0	..	Rs.	1 31,860- 0
Cash Certificates	"	3,224-0	..	"	2,22,946-12
Total		5,884-0	..	"	3.54.806-12

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Last Div. p.a.	
	Rs.			Rs	Rs
Akbar ..	50	May	27		450
Albert Kurrachee ..	1,000	Nov.	65		600
Bellary Dress ..	275	Aug.	19		190
Broach City ..	200	Oct.	20		180
Fort ..	475	Nov.	50		850
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6		45
Harveyand Sabhpity	1000	July	70		900
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	12		130
Jivanji Press ..	100	Aug.	15		135
Jumna Ging.& P.Co. Ltd.	1,000	..	7½		650
Karachi Press Co...	100	..	40		700
Mahmudpura Cts...	100	..	20		190
Mahuva ..	200	Oct.	Nil		198
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15		155
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept.	200		1,300
New Motesali Co. ..	400	Nov.	70		800
New Banar ..	500	Oct.	60		580
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50		740
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil		1.500
Surat City ..	200	Oct.	15		140
Volkart B. P. Co. Ltd. ..	500	Sept.	60		510

BANKS.

Names and Amount Paid up	Face value.	Div: Paid.	Last Div. in p.a.	Quotation paid to buyers.
	Rs.			Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	18%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld. ..	100	Jan.-Aug	17½	295
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50.. ..	100	Jan.-July	11%	94
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	2,305
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,030
Bank of India Rs.50	100	do.	15%	102
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	11½	1,400
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25	50	..	9%	50
Central Co-op Bk. Rs. 50 ..	50	..	7%	52
National Financing ..	25	Feb.-Oct.	8%	20
The Tata Indl. Bk Rs 75 ..	75	..	..	91
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20	April-Oct.	15%	£78½
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 ..	16	..	7%	101
Mercantile Bank .. 12½ A	25	Mar.-Sept.	14%	37.10
" 12½ B	25	Sept.-Mar.	14%	37.10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ..	$ 125	..	35%	113
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	..	20%	950

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7½%	115
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. ..	500	do.	6½%	570
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	9½%	111
Central Provinces Ry. ..	100	June.-Jan.	5 %	100
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	90
Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50 ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	50
Gujerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	85
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4½%	95
Larkhana Railway ..	100	..	4 %	90
Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90 ..	100	April-Oct.	5 %	77
Mymensingh Bhalah Bazaar Ry. ..	100	..	4 %	94
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	80
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4½%	82
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct	5 %	98
Sind Light Rys. Ld.	100	July-Dec.	9 %	145
Upper Sind Light Ry. ..	100	..	5 %	105
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug	9½%	575
The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry. ..	100	..	6 %	100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year div.	
			Rs.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	1,500
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	7	100
Akola	100	..	5	125
By Cotton Manufg. By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co.	500	..	80	740
Bombay United ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	80	1,892½
Bradbury Mills ..	250	..	25	1,220
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	80	425
Central India O. ..	100	May-Nov.	30½	575
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	210	2,730
China	500	May-Nov.	5%	430
Colaba Land & Mill	1,000	Apl-Oct.	50	500
Cocria	70	..	40	2,215
Crescent	1,00	Mar.-Sept.	75	980
Currimbhoy	100	do.	25	272½
David	250	do.	30	490
Dawa	250	do.	20	822½
Edward Sassoon ..	500	do.	68	420
Emperor Edward ..	200	May-Nov.	15	325 xd
Fazulbhoy	100	do.	65	822½
Framji Petit	500	Mar-Sept.	70	970
Finlay Mills	250	May	75	1,630
Gold Mohor	1,000	April-Oct.	Nil.	687½
Globe	250	..	125	1,300
Hindustan	500	..	Nil.	125
Hyderabad	100	..	140	1,100
Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching ..	1,000	April Oct.	200	1,000
Indian Manufg. ..	100	do.	120	252½
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	..	100	800
Indore Malwa ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	..	255
Jamshedpur Manufg. ..	1 jr	April-Oct.	17½	365
Jewraj Balloo ..	150	Mar. Sept.	Nil.	190
Kasoorchand	1 000	April Oct.	40	4000½
Khandesh	500	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	1,510
Khatao	1 000	June-Dec.	100	1,470
Kohinoor	1 000	June.Dec.	700	2,730
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1 000	Mar.-Sept	70	2,022½
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	1 000	Mar.-Aug	150	1.000
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	Apr -Sept	125	2,877½
Madras United ..	1 000	..	100	1,100
Maneckji Petit ..	1 000	June.-Dec.	150	2.000
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	200	2.850
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1 000	do. ..	Nil.	160
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	..	400	3,000
New Great Eastern ..	200	April-Oct.	20	400
New City of Bombay ..	500	..	100	4021½
Pabaney	250	April-Oct.	120	1,725
Pearl	250	..	Nil	285
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	60	670
Planet Mill	100	..	60	1,370
Premier	1 000	..	Nil	185
Presidency	125	Jan.-July	..	92½ prm
Sassoon Cotton ..	1 000	April-Oct.	100	128
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	50	350
Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills	100	..	Nil	450
Sholapore	1,000	do.	250	225½
Simplex	250	June.-Dec	100	8,000
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	727½
Swan	250	Oct.	Nil.	2,950
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	150	785
Tata .. O	500	..	5½	2,627½
Tata .. P	500	..	5	1,350
Union Mill	500	..	..	425
Vishnu Cotton .. O	500	..	75	1,000
" .. P	500	..	7	4,125
Western India ..	1,000	..	150	500
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug	10%	715
				625

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Names and Amount Paid up.	Face value	Div. Paid	Last Div. in p.a.	Quotation paid to buyers.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Andhra Valley O 600	1 000	..	4%	1,625
Andhra Valley P 600	1,000	..	4%	725
Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	4%	202½
Alcock Ashdown Co.	100	Oct.-May	100	855
All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 80	100	August	..	4
Bamanqua ..	5	..	4%	8½
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	50 nom.
Badham Pile ..	70	..	10	105
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	Nil	40
Brick and Tile ..	100	..	Nil	50
By Burma T. Corporta ..	125	..	25	1,057½
By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue ..	125	..	..	400 p.m
British Burma Petroleum ..	4	Mar.-Oct	..	£7/8
By. Electric Supply P. and T. Co. Ltd. O.	210	..	6	164
" P	210	..	10	720
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	40	..	15	46
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	150	2,050
Bombay Steam O Navigation Co. P	250	Mar.-Sept.	12½	400
Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement	250	Oct.	25%	230
Central M. Co., Ltd.	10	..	2	40½
Empire of L. Life Rs. 50	10.	..	6	42½
The " Western " O	500	April	42%	620
" " P	15	"	6%	92
Chemical Co. Dis.	25	"	12	50
Indian Cement Co. ..	100	..	..	227½
Kutai Cement	100	..	45	1.10
Indian Cotton Oil Co. ..	0100	Dec.-July	7%	75 nom.
	P200	Dec.-July	7%	216
John Roberts & Co.	100	Oct.-July	15	2627½
Joshi's Eng. Co., Ltd	50	..	30%	165
Komp & Co.	200	July	20	170
Kurramsee Landing Rs. 75 ..	200	..	..	140
Maroka & Co. ..	100	..	..	95
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	July	8	95
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	20	325
Marsland Price Co.	100	..	6%	94
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	75
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 ..	200	May	20%	551
Phillips & Co ..	40	July	Nil.	42½
Port Canning Co. ..	1,000	Sept.	40	965
Shivraipur Syad etc.	10	..	4	45
Sisdar Carbae Gas Co. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	35%	117
Sidley Ice Mfg. Co.	100	..	..	100
Swadeshi Stores .. O	100	Sept.	20%	150
" P	75	Sept.	6	240
Tata Iron&Steel Co. D	20	..	20	1,140
" Pf	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	140
Tata Iron Or (Nil) 20	75	..	..	120
" Dif (.1190	400	..	..	365
Tata Hydro Elec. O	1 000	Jan.	9%	1,430
" P	1 000	Jan.	7	1,005
Tata Iron " Pref (second) ..	10	..	100	1 prm.
Tata Hydro Deb. ..	1 000	April-Oct	6%	6% prm.
Tanker & Co. ..	50	June	5%	270
Tuticorin Co. ..	10	..	4	300
Wade 298 Rs. 25 ..	100	..	..	430
B—Buy, S—Sam B—Bid Sly				premium

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Khandubhai Govindjee,

SWAMI-NARAYAN BUILDING,

Room No. 156, Third Bholwada, BOMBAY No 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Aug. 21.

S S City of Karachi—Brown—Karachi, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 21.

S S City of Karachi—Brown—Liverpool.

S S Lhasa—Woollatt—Karachi.

The following vessel obtained its portclearance yesterday.

S S Diyatalawa—Edward—Hull.

S S City of Karachi:—The City Line steamer City of Karachi, 3,571 tons, Captain J Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo and 2 cabin passengers.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 958 tons, Captain A E Woollatt, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Diyatalawa:—The W & A Graham Company's steamer Diyatalawa, 3,675 tons, Captain A Edward, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull with a general cargo.

S S Totomi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on 17th instant.

S S Indo Maru:—The O S K steamer Indo Maru left Marseilles on the 19th instant for Bombay.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 21st August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Havildar.	N F	N F	..T M & Co
B Unkai Maru	Kobe	30-8-19	..N Y K
C de L Luzon Maru ..	Kobe	23-8-19	..O S K
D & E Panayiotes .	Hull	21-8-19	..Graham & Co
F Reims ..	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
Offside			
G Dwarka ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
K Ismaila ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
K Aras ..	Abadan	23-8-19	..S W & Co
L Purnea ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
M Wisley ..	"	N F	..Graham & Co
N Narcissus ..	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
P Isle of Offside	Hull	N F	..Graham & Co
R Ranka ..	Bangkok	22-8-19	..G A & Co
30 ton crane			
Q Utopia	N F	N F	..H S Shushtary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi ..	N F	21-8-19	..K N & Co
Netravati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Satrungi ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Saraswati ..	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Sabarmati ..	Marmagoa	16-8-19	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Okara ..	Bassein	N F	..
2 Kowelt ..	..	..	..T M & Co
4 Saigon Maru ..	Japan	5-9-19	..O S Kaisha
5 Pandua ..	Zanzibar	N F	..M M & Co
8 Shantar ..	Jediah	28 8 19	..H S Shustary
9 Abyssi ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co
10 & 11 Rhenfels ..	London	28-8-19	..Graham & Co
12 Nankin ..	London	30 8-19	..M M & Co
15 Bandra ..	P-Gulf	N F	..M M & Co
16 Kasara ..	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Himalaya	Marseilles	N F	..	M M & Co
2 Chakdina.	Busra	N F	..	M M & Co
3 Cooeja ..	Busra	N F	..	M M & Co
4 Kardania	Suez	22-8-19	..	D R I M
5 Kandahar	Calcutta	N F	..	W & A G & Co
6 Margha ..	Karachi	24-8-19	..	M M & Co
7 Olycaula ..	Liverpool	24-8-19	..	W & A G & Co
8 Karagola	B & S Africa	27-8-19	..	M M & Co
10 Courland	Marmagoa	N F	..	K N & Co
11 Diyatalawa	Hull	23-8-19	..	W & A G & Co
12 Dilwara ..	Shanghai	20-8-19	..	M M & Co
13 Sandakan	Bushire	27-8-19	..	K N & Co
14 Soudan ..	London	23-8-19	..	M M & Co
17 Varsova ..	Busra	23-8-19	..	M M & Co
Offside				
8 Queda ..	Rangoon	22-8-19	..	M M & Co
Offside Jetty end	Barala	Busra 23-8-19	..	M M & Co
Barpeta ..	N F	N F	..	M M & Co
Muska ..	Busra	23-8-19	..	M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

War Isis ..	2231	2 days	..D R I M

EXPORTS.

Aug. 21.

S S Circassia for Liverpool—84 bales cotton fly C M Massuwala; 100 bales cotton waste Commercial Trading Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles in transit for Barcelona—350 bales cotton K H Kayani & Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—4,000 cwts rapeseed Louis Dreyfus & Co; 688 cwts gingelly seed D B Khan & Co; 100 cwts mustard seed 15 cwts gingelly seed 7 cwts kurda seed A Durst; 426 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Nankin for London—60 bales woolen carpets King King & Co; 15 bales cowhides David Sassoon & Co; 20 bales cowhides Haji Esmail Goolmohamed; 75 bales cowhides A H Goolmohamed; 35 bales cowhides M Sheriff; 40 bales cowhides W & A Graham & Co; 15 bales sheep skins Haji Ahmed Oomer & Sons; 52 cwts ginger Rajan Meherally; 54 cwts ginger 130 cwts cardamoms Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S War Isis for London—2,000 bales hemp Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co.

S S Rheinfels for London—2,561 cwts copra Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy; 4,004 cwts myrabollams Purshotam Mathuradas & Co; 4 pots ginger grass oil 2 pots palma rosa oil Volkart Bros.; 93 3/4 cwts cardamom seed 54 cwts cardamoms D B Khan & Co.

S S Reins for Hull—500 bales hemp Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co; 10,012 cwts cotton seed Bombay Company; 15,000 cwts cotton seed S Cooverji & Co; 6,000 cwts cotton seed Latham Abercrombie & Co; 4,550 cwts cotton seed T Damji & Co; 4,000 cwts cotton seed L Damji & Co; 5,992 cwts myrabollams Holland Bombay Trading Co; 1,000 cwts linseed Jetha Dewji & Co.

S S Isle of Lewis for Hull—36,000 cwts cotton seed D B Khan & Co.

S S Tanfield for Antwerp—1,000 bales hemp D B Khan & Co; 2,886 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 8,000 cwts castor seed Sanday & Co.

S S Unkai Maru for Kobe—300 bales cotton G Dossa & Co; 200 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co; 200 bales cotton M Kalyanmul; 100 bales cotton Currimbhoy & Co.

S S Luzon Maru for Kobe—123 bales cotton Lalan & Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe—250 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 400 bales cotton Mirajmal Motilal & Co; 200 bales cotton Nanalal Manilal; 1,500 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 200 bales cotton Kilachand Devchand & Co; 129 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 900 bales cotton Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 300 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co; 200 bales cotton Bruel & Co; 200 bales cotton Hirji Nenshey & Co; 200 bales cotton N Futehally & Co; 200 bales cotton Currimbhoy & Co; 100 bales cotton Sassoon J David & Co; 400 bales cotton M Kalyanmul.

S S Unkai Maru for Osaka—300 bales cotton Joosub Peermohamed.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka—250 bales cotton Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton Bombay Company; 600 bales cotton K Yoshikawa; 78 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokohama—298 bales cotton N M K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Nishimatsu & Co.

S S Saigon Ma

BOMBAY, CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Quarterly General Meeting, Bombay Presidency Women's Council 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), Science Institute, Mayo Road, H. E. Lady Lloyd presiding.

Mails for Gharbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4-0 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	19
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20 30
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21
Fast Passenger	21 10	7 20

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library, to-day, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

WILSON COLLEGE SOCIAL UNION.

A Concert of European and Indian Music will be given in aid of the Poor Students Fund, in the presence of Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd to-day at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the College Hall.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League Bombay, Mr. R. B. Ewbank, will deliver a Public Lecture in English on "The Aims of the Co-operative Movement" to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Indo-European Telegraph Coy. state that their line between Tauris and Tiflis is still interrupted. The Gasvan office advised that there is no communication with Russia. Baku office has been closed down. Telegrams for Russia can only be accepted with the remarks "to await restoration."

KANARA UNION.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Union a public lecture on the "Economic Development of Kanara" will be delivered by Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, in the Hall of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). The Hon. Major C. Fernandes, will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

MOTHER'S-DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The Niti Shikshana Mandal will celebrate this day on Sunday next, at 8-30 a.m. at Kashi Baug, near C. P. Tank.

The Young Daiwadnya Union will observe it on the same day at 2-30 p.m. at Palaw Road, when Mr. J. H. Pitale will preside, and Messrs. C. K. Wagal, S. K. Naique, V. A. Pitale and M. D. Dhetre will speak.

The Somavanshi Kshtriya Vaktratwotisak Samaj (Bala Shakha) will celebrate it on the same day at 4 p.m. at Gamdevi, when Mr. K. H. Goregaonkar will preside. Mr. G. K. Mhatre will deliver an address, and competition prizes will be given to students.

The Aryan Excelsior League will celebrate it on Monday next at 8 a.m. at Prarthana Samaj Hall, when Sheth Rangnath Khemraj will preside and Miss Balabai Chemburker and Mr. Naphtali Reuben will address the meeting.

The Mother's Day League will observe it on Monday at 5-30 p.m. at Prarthana Samaj Hall, when Dr. A. L. Nair will occupy the chair and Miss Krishnabai Javhere, Mr. K. M. Bodas and Babu Sudhirchandra Banerjee will address the meeting. Essay prizes will be distributed.

The Ideal Seminary Free Night School will celebrate it on Monday at 9 p.m. at Grant Road.

The Young Men's Educational Society's Night School at Parel will celebrate this day at night on Monday.

All are invited to attend.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

There was not much business passing in jute share market, neither was there much inquiry for coals. In miscellaneous section little more business was transacted without any special feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 28 s.l., Gumoni 15-4, Kendnadih 11-4, New Kedah 13-6, Neetoria 19-2.

Jute:—Albion 493-8, Anglo India 360, Behar 2-10 prem., Century 16-4 s.l., Fort William 505, Gondalpara 1659 s.l., Howrah 46-8, Kamarhatty 870 x.d., Lansdowne 437, Northbrook 66-8, Orient 129 prem., Reliance 47-12, Waverley 19-4.

Miscellaneous:—Arrah Sasarem Railway 70, Bengal Lakshmi Cotton 114, Bengal Potteries 3 prem., Bengal Bridge and Bolt 9-8 prem., British Burma Petroleum 28-4, Clive Engineering 2-12 prem., Chrome Tanning 3-4 prem., Howrah Oil 47-12, Jha-Jha Cement 16-6, Marshall and Sons 17, McGinley 11 Mackenzie 12-4, New Sawan Sugar 14, Peaces Slipway 16-8, Somastipore Sugar 5-12 prem., F. A. Sheshan and Co. 32, Surma Valley Saws 24-4, Tata Industrial Bank 75 prem., Thorneycrofts (India) Ltd. 11-12 prem.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 67-12 to Rs. 68-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-6 to Rs. 68-10.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
For Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, or that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Where who use them recommend them. Price Rs. 4 per box. At all Chemists and Stores. Of your Druggist.
MARTIN, Chemist, 32 Rue Vivienne, PARIS.

SORROWS OF A SALSETTE "WITCH."

A STRANGE CASE FROM BANDRA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Recently a case reminiscent of the Dark Ages, was decided by the First Class Resident Magistrate of Bandra, Mr. V. H. Thakur, typically illustrative of the systematic and barbarous persecution which supposed wizards and witches have innocently to suver at the hands of their superstitions co-villagers.

In Salsette among certain classes of people, such as the fishermen, who are as a rule an illiterate, and superstitious folk, it is a common practice to attribute disease, pestilence and other dire visitations, not so much to germs, micrococci, or one's own fault, or to act of God, as to the black art of wizards and witches, in whose powers for evil they have a firm and deeprooted belief. It is, therefore, not an uncommon occurrence for such votaries, accredited with being "in league with the devil," to be either dealt with according to Lynch law, or otherwise secretly and mysteriously eliminated out of existence.

In Utan, a village in Salsette, notorious for crimes of violence, there lives an old grey haired married fisherwoman by the name of Budhi. Somehow or other, it appears, she has acquired the notoriety in her village of being a *bhootali* (witch) to whom diseases and deaths and other calamities are attributed. She was so very much hounded down by her persecutors recently as to be compelled to lodge a complaint against them in the Bandra Police Court and to invoke the protection of the law.

On the evening of the 18th June, the complainant said, she had gone to a neighbour's for some firewood, when the accused (1) Sirpie Budwar Jagaria; (2) Sookoor Aitwar; (3) Budwar Jagaria, and (4) Kalia Kastia, had just then returned from the burial of the son of a maternal aunt of accused No. 1. They all taunted her, the complainant said, by calling her *bhootali* (witch), and threatening to kill her. Accused No. 1 caught her by the throat and flung her down. The others cried, "beat her." She received injuries by the fall. Hearing her cries some persons came upon the scene, but the accused threatened to kill any one who would dare give evidence. The accused also said that unless the "witch" was killed, all her family put to death, and her house burnt, there could be no prospect of saving the village from the "devils." Seeing Jao and Manvel, who work in the complainant's boat, the accused went to beat them. No. 4, Budhi stated, is a Bhagat (religious man), and this oracle, she said, confirmed that all persons who had died in the village had died owing to her witch-craft. Four or five persons had died of cholera, and these deaths were also laid at her door. One man was similarly accused of being a wizard and he had to run away from his village and flee to Bassein, as he was threatened with death. So also Jujin Kali, an old man, was taken for a wizard and killed by somebody and thrown into the sea. The Bhagat got presents of fowls and goats.

Witnesses for the prosecution generally corroborated the complainant's statement.

Sookoor Jujia Nasir, a witness for the prosecution, deposed that his father was murdered because he was suspected of witchcraft. He was killed in the hills and thrown into the sea. The accused were threatening anyone who would dare give evidence. One man had fled from the village being suspected of sorcery and another man had taken refuge in Thana for the same reason.

DEFENCE WITNESSES DISBELIEVED.

The defence brought witnesses, who were disbelieved by the Court.

The learned magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that the story of the prosecution was consistently proved, in spite of small indiscrepancies appearing under severe cross-examination, while the defence witnesses seemed to have come with the professed object of shielding the accused, and their evidence showed how well they had been tutored and how studiously they avoided the word "Bhutali."

Accused No. 1 was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, and in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 10 days. Nos. 2, 3 and 4 were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5 each, and in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 5 days. "Looking to the ferocious and ignorant mental condition of the accused," his worship remarked, he would bind over the accused under Section 106, I. P. C., for 6 months with a bond of Rs. 200 each and one surety for the like amount.

Mr. J. Y. Dabholkar, High Court Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Solicitor, with Mr. Peter De Souza, pleader, defended the accused.

ALLEGED PROFITEERING IN GRASS.

BANDRA MERCHANT IN TROUBLE

(From a Correspondent.)

An interesting case is being tried in the Court of Mr. V. H. Thakur, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, in which Mr. Maghootbhai J. Bhut, of Messrs. Bhut and Co., who are doing business in several lines, such as grass, grain, kerosine oil and firewood, is charged by the Bandra Police under the Defence of India Act Rule 11. J.

It is alleged that (1) on the 12th May he sold 180 lbs. of grass to Raoji Arjun, a syce in the service of Mr. Carter, Assistant Collector, Salsette Prant, at Rs. 35 per 1,000 lbs. when the control rate, as stated in the complainant, was Rs. 24 per 1,000 lbs.

(2) On the 21st May he sold 210 lbs. of grass to one Bastiao Mendoz, at Rs. 40 per 1,000 lbs., when the Control rate was Rs. 31, as stated in the complain.

(3) On the 22nd May he sold grass at Rs. 40 to Binak Binjan, a Purdeshi, when the Control rate was Rs. 31, according to the prosecution.

The accused denied having sold for cash at Rs. 40 per 1,000 lbs. on the 21st and 22nd May, 1919, and produced his daily cash book to show that no such sums as Rs. 8-6-6 and Rs. 7-9-6 were credited on the 21st and 22nd May, respectively. Accused denied having ever sold any grass above the controlled rate, and that to the controlled rate he had only added the incidental expenses mentioned above. The accused's statement was wound up with the observation that his man who did the selling of grass gave receipts to such customers as asked for them.

The case is proceeding.

THE LATE MR. K. R. CAMA.

PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

On Wednesday a meeting was held by the Trustees and members of the Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute to commemorate the 10th anniversary and to unveil the portrait of the late Mr. K. R. Cama at the Sukhadvala Building, Hornby Road, Sir Dinshaw Wacha presiding. Mr. R. P. Masani, Joint Honorary Secretary, read the report of the work done by the Institute. Referring to the late Mr. Cama, he said that remarkable as was his personality long—phenomenally long—arduous, many-sided and high-minded as were his activities, and services in the spheres of social reform and civic progress, the late Mr. Khurshedji Rustomji Cama would be best remembered amongst the present and future generations as one of the most enlightened followers of the Zoroastrian faith, as an ardent student and cultured exponent of the doctrines and root principles of the time-hallowed scriptures of the Parsis and as the father and founder of a new and critical method of study of the teachings of the great prophet. It fell to Mr. Cama's lot to introduce amongst the Parsis at a time of religious decadence the study of comparative religion and comparative philology and it was his lofty destiny to be the Guru of Gurus of the ancient faith. It was, therefore, natural that there was a consensus of opinion when the eminent scholar passed away from their midst that the most fitting monument to his memory would be an Oriental Institute for the promotion of Oriental studies and research.

With this object in view, stated Mr. Masani, a committee was appointed on the 8th December, 1909, to collect subscriptions. It took some time before the funds began to pour in and the late Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadvala, who was an admirer of the late Mr. Cama, helped the committee by promising a lakh of rupees towards the memorial. But before he could do so, Mr. Sukhadvala died in November, 1913. The donor wished that in lieu of the donation a flat of that building which he had bought for housing the Free Reading Room and Library should be permanently dedicated to the Oriental Institute. The proposal was accepted by the committee and the Institute received a legacy of Rs. 1,00,000 with interest. A further sum of Rs. 28,000 was collected and the Mulla Feroze Library and a Research Institute for the Zoroastrian religion were located in the building as the late Mr. Cama was associated with them. He said the members of the late Mr. Cama's family in India, in England and in America, took a deep interest in the work of the Institute and their intelligent assistance and liberal donations had greatly facilitated the work of the committee and stimulated their efforts. He eulogised the services of Miss Cursetji, who, he sad, had indeed been a pillar of strength to their committee, and also Mr. Cama's eldest son, Mr. Rustom Cama, who was one of the Trustees.

In unveiling the portrait Sir Dinshaw Wacha paid an eloquent tribute to the late Mr. Cama's services and said that he had the greatest pleasure in unveiling the portrait as it was presented by a Parsi lady who deserved their best thanks. Sir Dinshaw also praised the late Mr. Damodar Sukhadvala for his valuable help of one lakh of rupees and wished the Parsis could have been more liberal in their donations to the Institute. They needed two lakhs more in order to further develop the system of Oriental studies and found fellowships. They desired to produce oriental scholars and thus carry out the wishes of the late Mr. Cama who did so much for them.

After a vote of thanks to the President the proceedings terminated.

TRAVELLERS FOR FRANCE.

NEED FOR VISA OF FRENCH CONSUL

It has been brought to notice by His Majesty's Consul-General at Marseilles that some inconvenience is still being caused by the not infrequent failure of travellers from India to provide themselves before starting with the French consular visa.

Travellers are therefore again reminded that if they intend to land in France they should in every case obtain the visa of a French Consul on their passports before leaving India.

Applications for a visa from persons residing in the Bombay Presidency proper should be addressed to the French Consul at Bombay, and those from Sind to the French Consular Agent at Karachi.

In ordinary cases, an applicant will be given a special form to fill up in duplicate and will be required to attach to each copy a photograph identical with hat borne by his passport.

All persons who propose to land in France require the French visa; but British subjects who intend to travel through France without stopping can obtain the visa on application, without filling up the special form or furnishing extra photographs. Such travellers will be allowed to break their journey for a few days only on making a declaration to the local Mayor or police.

"A NUISANCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am a daily visitor to the Kennedy Sea-face for the purpose of airing and I vouchsafe what Dr. Sukhia complains about the nuisance caused by certain European horsemen, their syces and others. They expose the pedestrians to danger and make the footpath impassable to pedstrians, notwithstanding warning boards put up both by the Police and the P. W. Departments. I do not understand why these mischief-makers are not prosecuted by the departments concerned. Am I to understand that Law here is different for Europeans and Indians.—Yours, etc.,

DINSHAW BOMANJI P. MASTER.

Dhobi Talao, Aug. 21.

"PLIGHT OF POONA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with great interest the letter published in your to-day's issue from "P. E. P." regarding Tansa Main. Triplication." He points out the miscalculations made in 1911 and asks about the accuracy of the present ones. Having experience of how works are managed in the mofussil, I am surprised to see him complain so mildly.

Such miscalculations, misconstructions and waste of public funds are are of common occurrence in the mofussil, and these will never cease so long as the present practice and methods of importing experts continue. These experts have no stake in the country and being human beings have no earthly reason why they should look after the interests of the citizens and ratepayers so carefully when once they are sure of their pay with promotion and certificates at intervals, and of solid backing from Government and its devotees.

To cite examples in support of our above statement—take the case of the new Poona work about which we read nowadays so much in your paper. Mr. Mandy made a mess of the works and he was still able to secure support from Government, and from his colleagues and our "Jo hukums" Lacs of rupees of the poor citizens of Poona have been wasted and Mr. Mandy is enjoying himself at some hill-station in India, the officer who supported Mr. Mandy's work is promoted to the Chief Engineership, but, as we know from your article on "The Plight of Poona", a poor member of the Poona City Municipality is harrassed for pointing out the defects because he happens to be an Indian Government servant. Look at the Ahmednagar Water Supply. The work, estimated to cost 7 lacs and begun in 1912, is still incomplete even though nearly double the amount is spent. The City does not get as yet a drop of water. Is there any public enquiry into this state of things. Karad watersupply works tell the same story. Instead of taking the officers to task for these miscalculations, Government quietly asks the Municipalities to make good the excesses and if those bodies refuse, pays the same from the Provincial Funds collected from the poor ratepayer. With the present system of Government, with the present ideas regarding prestige of officials—specially European,—with the present attitude of excluding Indians from responsible posts and offices,—even where lives of innocent creatures are concerned such methods of doing work are bound to continue. Severe and persistent public criticism is the only remedy left to us.

Exposure of these miscalculations and waste of public funds ought to disillusion those of our high people and so-called leaders who are enamoured into belief that "European" and "efficiency" are synonimous terms. But, howsoever a social reformer one may be, he is generally found to be too orthodox to change his own ideas even if they be proved to be wrong from actual experience. This is the case of non-official or personal prestige.—Yours, etc.,

A CITIZEN OF POONA.

Poona City,
August, 19.

THE "KANARA NEWS" SECURITY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This Fund is started in aid of the "Kanara News," which has temporarily stopped publication, owing to the inability of the Keeper of the Star of Kanara Press to deposit the security of Rs. 1,000, demanded of him by the District Magistrate of Kanara.

As soon as the necessary funds are available, the "Kanara News" will resume publication.

The duty of contributing to the Fund lies principally on the Kanara men living in and outside the district. Other sympathisers are also requested to contribute their mite.

All contributions made will be acknowledged and receipts passed for the same.

A public meeting of Kanara-men living in Bombay will be soon convened. As the help required is an urgent one, it has been found necessary to concentrate our immediate attention on the collection of funds.

Contributions should be sent to the undersigned to his address "Opposite Police Station, Lamington Road, Bombay."

Immediate and generous help is expected of all.—Yours, etc.,

S. G. WARTY,
Hon. Secretary,
The "Kanara News."
Security Fund.

Bombay, August, 21.

APPEAL FOR SISTERS' WORK AT PANCH HOWDS' POONA.

(From a Correspondent.)

A special effort is being made to help the Wantage Sisters to carry on their work to the end of the year. There is a deficit in their funds this year owing to the heavy demands on them during or after the influenza epidemic to receive and provide for destitute children, motherless infants and aged women. Their dispensaries and homes are open to all castes and creeds, and no one is refused who is entirely destitute.

Owing to the high famine prices of all food and clothing, the cost of drugs, and nursing appliances the ordinary income has not been sufficient to carry on the work. The loss on exchange from money sent from England has come to over 5,000 in 1918-19. In response to the appeal Her Excellency Lady Lloyd has most generously given a donation of Rs. 1,000 and has allowed the amount of her donation to be published. It is hoped her noble example will be followed by many other generous donors. One anonymous gift of Rs. 1,000 has already been offered and a full list of gifts will be published later.

It is also proposed to hold a joint sale for the sisters and the Poona Women's Military Fund in Poona, at the end of September for which contributions will be gratefully received by the Committee. Notice of this will be given later. Her Excellency has consented to open this sale.

"FLOUTING INDIAN SENTIMENT."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is rather surprising that the Indian public has not realised the importance of the move of the Government of India in having Lord Chelmsford's favourite, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, appointed as a member of the Military Commission. Its danger will be apparent when it is taken in connection with the statement in Parliament by the Secretary of State that he was in constant communication with the Government of India over the promised Inquiry into the Punjab situation. Put the two together and examine them in the light of the facts that although the Privy Council went out of its way to advise His Majesty as to the necessity of an Inquiry in order to prevent possible miscarriage of justice a recommendation which, if it had relation to an occurence of a similar nature in England or the Colonies would have brought out an universal howl from the British Press which would have rent the air of the whole civilized world, and although more than a month has passed since, there is no sign of the Inquiry yet, it will be clear that there is method in the madness which has appointed a man whose impeachment has been demanded by the Indian people. It is first to show that notwithstanding the Joint Report, war Services and the rest, Indians must know that they are where they have always been—a people who count for nothing and whose resolutions passed at public meetings go straight into the capacious waste-paper basket of the civilian-ridden Secretariat at Simla or Delhi. It is in short to prove to the Intelligentsia of India that the angle of vision of the Government of India will ever be the same, however oblique that of the Government "at home" might become.

Secondly, to make sure that the colossal efforts that are being made in England by a few sentimental Englishmen to expose the doings of the Panjab officers, will end, if at all, in strengthening the hands of the men all, in strengthening the hands of the men on the spot. Even as it is, people from the Punjab tell us of the great difficulty which will be encountered in putting proper evidence of the true version before the Committee of Inquiry. With the advent of Sir Michael O'Dwyer the result of the Inquiry would be a foregone conclusion. Therefore is it not the duty of the Indian Press to put this aspect of the situation clearly before the authorities and ask them to at least save the money of the tax-paper by giving up the Inquiry which they are so reluctant to start if Sir Michael is to be sent back to Panjab before or during the Inquiry. The Secretary of State must choose between power, prestige and discontent and justice, goodwill and contentment. Sir Michael and Lord Chelmsford have made their choice unequivocally If he cannot do, without them in discharging his plain duty, then in common honesty he must clearly say so and not tantalize the people with false hopes by appointing commission to endorse foregone conclusions. It is the duty of every Public man and the Public Press to bring this home to Mr. Montagu.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. SETLUR.

SIR A. CONAN DOYLE AND SPIRITUALISM.

CHALLENGE BY "MAGIC CIRCLE"

The championship of spiritualism by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has aroused considerable public interest, and in interviews on July 30, Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Elliott and Mr. F. Hocking, chairman and secretary respectively of the Occult Committee of the Magic Circle, suggested that the phenomena on which Sir A. Conan Doyle relied should be referred to their committee for examination. The aim of the committee is to investivate claims to supernatural powers, to expose fraud, and to recognize any genuine spiritualistic phenomena which the committee may encounter. The Magic Circle is the chief association of professional and amateur conjurers in the world. At the instigation of the late Mr. John Nevil Maskelyne the Occult Committee was formed in 1914, but its activities have been in abeyance during the war.

Colonel Elliott, while not desiring to enter into a discussion on the points at issue between Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and the Bishop of London, said the phenomena Sir Arthur relied upon, including spirit photographs, spirit writing, and thought transference, were essentially such as the committee was formed to investigate. It would be of great advantage to the public, he said, if the Magic Circle were asked to investigate the matter as an independent body of men who have the technical expert knowledge and who are open to conviction. They would certainly not hesitate to accept such a challenge.

Asked as to the membership of the committee, Colonel Elliott said Mr. Nevil Maskelyne was their official adviser. The medical profession was strongly represented, while members of the law, finance, commerce, and eminent magicians constituted a powerful body, capable of carrying out the task which it had undertaken. It was, he added, a tentative suggestion that, when necessary, expert members should be deputed to attend seances where fraud was suspected, purely in the interests of innocent believers who were frequently the victims of unscrupulous medium.

Colonel Elliott and Mr. Hocking both emphasized the fact that the members of the Occult Committee were men open to conviction, and their investigations would be conducted on strictly scientific lines, and solely in the interests of the public. People desiring to communicate with the committee should address their communications to Mr. Hocking at Anderton's Hotel, Fleet-street.—"The Times."

STEAMER FARES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Agents for the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies state that they have received instructions that in view of the rise in the rate of exchange the Homeward passage rates are to calculated at the equivalent of the outward sterling fares at exchange 1s. 10d.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING AT POONA.

FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 21.

The following are the Handicaps for the Fifth Extra Meeting to be run on Saturday, 23rd August:—

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Helford, 9-8; McNeill, 9-8; One, 9-6; Thunder, 9-1; Magyar, 9-1; St. Quin, 9-0. Dersingham, 8-13; First Flier, 8-13; Cheetah, 8-8; Polyorama, 8-8; William the Bold, 8-6; Brendan, 8-4; Baroswale, 8-2; Giacomi 8-0; Sampier, 8-0; Penny Pie, 7-1; Gladiator, 6-12; Byculla, 6-7; and Royal Band 6-7.

THE AIR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second, Rs 1,250 third, Rs. 600. A high Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Cyanite, 9-4; Kinsale, 9-2; Silver Saint, 8-10; Country Lad, 8-10; Royal Band, 8-4; Byculla, 8-4; Sophie, 8-1; Cherry and Black, 7-11; Hunyadi, 7-10; Braga II., 7-8; Russul, 7-7; and Zefus, 7-3.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs 1,250 third, Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mazboot, 9-4; Premiere, 9-3; Kimsal, 9-3; Little Trout, 9-1; Footman, 8-12, Dara, 8-11; Cicatrix, 8-11; Sylvan Dale, 8-9; Durand, 8-8; Royal Charter, 8-6; Miss Rollestone, 8-4 Fire Finch, 8-3; Margreen, 8-1; Christmas Holiday, 8-1; Donna Inez, 8-0, Fine Trout, 7-13; Chamberlain, 7-9; Binfield Grove, 7-9; Birthday Clothes, 7-8; Mary, 7-6; Nerissa 7-5; and Lucky Queen, 7-4.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500, second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Antic, 9-9; Crushed Glass, 9-3 Javelin 9-3; Batten, 9-3; Athlete, 9-3, Matchless Maid, 9-1; Hotelle, 9-1; Dorian, 9-0; Spearwood, 9-0; Gipsys Advice, 8-13; South Star, 8-12, Stagecland, 8-12; Renette, 8-10; Glass Hawk 8-9; Mirabelle, 8-8; Abajala, 8-2; Mount Diablo, 8-2; Motor Wrap, 7-11; Japanese Pine, 7-8; Tarquin, 7-8; Balira, 7-8; Eagle Lady 7-6; Aries, 7-5; Oregon Pine, 7-4; and Kut Grey Leg, 6-7.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Last one 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700 third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country-breds.

Sugar Cane, 9-12, Maple, 9-10; Maiden Palm, 9-6; Discarded, 9-6; Miss Twain, 9-1; Kestrel II., 8-6; Sweet Apple, 8-5; Mountain Apple, 8-0; Tipster, 8-0; Mungar, 7-12; Stefina, 7-4; Toddy, 7-4; submarine, 7-2; and Bahadur, 6-7.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Collingwood, 9-13; Kavid, 9-10; Red Cross, 9-4; Dartmoor, 9-4; Ruby Mine, 9-0, Durban, 9-0; Earl, 8-7; Krishan, 8-1; Dharare, 8-0; Nizam-al-Mulk, 7-7; Dowlat, 7-7; Rose Hill, 7-5; Portcullis, 7-5; Hadoor, 7-5; Nawabzada, 7-5; Amir Aswad, 7-3, Hakum, 6-10, and Zuheir, 6-7.

THE MATHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500, third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Hadoor, 9-2; Portcullis, 9-2; Ferry Boat, 9-0; Hakum, 9-0; Nawabzada, 9-0; Moultan, 9-0; Good Morning, 8-13, Warminster, 8-13; Fury, 8-10; Najdi, 8-10; Aladdin, 8-9; Palermo, 8-9; Nassan, 8-9; Tawdry, 8-9; Red Prince, 8-8; Mentor, 8-6; Bayonet, 8-6; Zuheir, 8-6; Black Ivory, 8-6; Investor, 8-4; Osprey 8-3; Gold King, 8-2; Dandelion, 8-1, Quantity, 8-1; Balloon, 8-4; Jawad, 8-0; Excelsior, 7-13; Golshan, 7-12; Angler, 7-12; Good Luck, 7-10; Kokab, 7-10; Aymer, 7-10; Beadmaker, 7-7; All Joy, 7-6; and Chester, 6-12.

Forfeits for above races due if not struck out by 8 a.m., Friday, 22nd August.

CRICKET AT RAJKOT.

ERRAM KNOCKS UP 156 RUNS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Aug. 19.

An interesting match was played at Rajkot on August, 15th and 16th between the Junagad Gymkhana and the Kathiawar Cricket Club ending in a win for the former by an innings and ten runs.

Junagad won the toss and went in first to bat at 11-30 a.m., on Friday. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot bowled with success with the result that the runs came very slowly and four wickets were disposed of for 29 runs. Khatri and Ganpat being declared leg before wicket, Misser caught out and Vyas clean bowled by the Thakore Saheb Mr. Shivram Erram was in capital form and score began to mount up with amazing rapidity. Erram's contribution being 156 runs The next noteworthy quota was furnished by Pereira who hit up 32 runs when he was bowled by Dewji. The innings closed for 275 runs.

The Kathiawar Cricket Club sent in the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and Captain Tate who played an exceedingly cautious game. Shivram Trivedi soon warmed up and began to bowl with astonishing accuracy, so that the Thakore Saheb and Captain Tate could not get more than 25 and 32 runs respectively. The remaining wickets tumbled down like a house of cards with the exception of Captain Shannon and Kesharlal who put up 38 and 18 runs respectively. The innings closed for 136 runs. Kathiawar had thus heavy arrears to knock off but barring the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot and Ramji who played a pleasing and masterly game, the second innings showed none who could make a decent stand against Shivram Trivedi's and Pereira's unerring directness of aim in bowling, five of the players being caught out and Captain Shannon being stumped by Mathuradas who was in brilliant form behind the wicket. The second innings for Kathiawar closed for 129 runs.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday 22nd August, 1919.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

VERITAS.—Your principle that the distribution of wealth in society must always be according to the earnings of our ancestors and without any reference to the needs of the community, is a fallacy.

N. I. PARANJPYE.—Please communicate with the Secretary of the Self-Supporting Students' Society, c/o Servants of India Society, Girgaum.

THE WRONG SPEECH.

We speak with some knowledge when we say that the address of Sir George Lloyd to the graduates of the year was deeply perplexing to his audience and to not a few, painful. The main theme of his utterance and his excuse for introducing it must have been a surprise to the larger public who were looking forward to his Excellency's first address as Chancellor with great expectations. After a brief reference to the victory of the Allies and the incorrigibility of human nature, Sir George Lloyd plunged into a dissertation on the part of the Navy in the founding of the Empire and then wound up with an appeal to his young audience to make the best of the industrial resources of India. The annual convocation has been regarded as an occasion for formally wishing godspeed to the graduates of the University—and the delivery of a short prose epic on the magnificence of the British Navy was hardly in consonance with the purposes germane to the occasion. We are far from suggesting that the function should be marked by an orgy of platitudes; in fact we would welcome the discussion of subjects ignored in some of our annual orations. But in the choice of topics and in the manner of exposition there should be some felicitous adaptation to the interest of the audience addressed; for the address after all stands for the final inspiration of the University to the young men going out to face the world and it should have, above all, a moral appeal to make the message memorable. Sir George Lloyd's address had certainly points of undoubted excellence; but so would any careful lecture have, whether it be on the Coming Conquest of the Air or the Ancient Polity of the Hittites. Adhering a little too ostentatiously to the cult of robust common sense and the distrust of vague and untried human aspirations, Sir George Lloyd began with the warning that "nothing could be more fatal than to believe that the victory which has been achieved is a final victory for the principles of right." Surely no sentimentalist, not even the most excitable of them, has been imagining so after the present Treaty of Peace. Sentimentalists, for whom Sir George has nothing but contempt, when demanding that "this war should end all wars", really hoped for a peace which would end wars. That has not been attained. So long as mankind is what it is, said Sir George to his youthful audience, nations, no less than individuals, will be moved from time to time by envy, hatred and greed to aggression. Individuals have, however, ceased from cutting each other's throat through these great incentives, and we should have expected more optimistic counsel on the part of Sir George Lloyd regarding the possibility of general human interests transcending natural aims. To him, all the infant institutions meant to foster good will and introduce the beginnings of arbitration are apparently sham contrivances beneath the level of serious notice. He did not turn to any analysis of the forces that make for the peace of the world but impliedly put aside the League of Nations, the mandatory system, the awakening of workers, and the growth of the time-spirit as the folly of anaemic sentimentalists. To face the realities of the situation is one thing; to dogmatise on the unmitigated depravity of human nature is another. Joyfully inviting the risk of being called a Philistine by the bookmen, his Excellency informed his listeners that James Watt did more to make Britain what she is than Burke, Carlyle or Mill. There was no lack of scientific geniuses in Germany, and if nevertheless Germany did not become what Britain was, it was because of the comparative absence of the humanitarian impulse to civilisation which Burke, Carlyle and Mill represented. If Britain has established any distinctive claim to respect, it is not by her having had what Germany possessed in abundance. There is no sturdiness of practical wisdom in speaking like this and darkening the mind by exaggerated emphasis of facts. We cannot help observing that the doctrines of Sir George Lloyd savour too much of the successful man—the industrial magnate who is commended to young men by "inspirational" American writers as the pattern of self-help.

The longest and, in our opinion, the most irrelevant part of the address was the disquisition on the British Navy and what India owes to it. We do not propose to follow Sir George in his survey from the invasion of Alexander down to the Emden episode. The vast and defenceless sea board of India invited, as it were, foreign invasions. But sea power meant at that distant date and until recently nothing like what it means to-day. Blockade was out of question and at no period were foreign forces in India adequate to conquer the country and a regular stream of reserves was never poured into the country. The question whether England deliberately set itself to conquer India is debatable. Intervention in dynastic disputes and levy of local troops were peculiarly the ideas of Dupleix developed later by England. Sea power had no doubt its influence in settling what foreign power—once it had obtained a footing through supremacy on land—was to stay in India, but internal dissensions had a greater hand in settling India's fate. True, Britain acquired an empire in a fit of absent-mindedness but the way she ousted her rivals was hastened by the policy of internal wars and alliances to which she was driven. Sir George Lloyd appealed to his listeners to have grateful remembrances of the British Navy's services during the war and to realise a sense of personal indebtedness. Every Indian student knows it. The appreciation is not the less because it is not an absolutely disinterested gift. The function of external defence is in the last resort a debt which every dependency owes to the Suzerain power. It is of paramount importance for Britain to "keep" India and in the achievement of that India remains free from naval invasion. Only when the maritime communications of India are safe is it possible for British trade to thrive. The average Britisher's breakfast, it is said, depends on the safety of sea-communications. When wheat was commandeered from India, there was at least a share of advantage to Britain in that she kept the sea-routes safe. Let us remember that Britain defends India by her Navy at least as much for the reason of her interest in holding India as for the safety of Indians themsleves. It is not an obligation of undivided advantage and certainly no altruistic gift. We say this because, in Sir George Lloyd's speech, this aspect was obscured by the argument of the free gift of defence and of personal indebtedness. And it must be remembered that in the reserves of military defence available for the Empire, India has been sharing more than her just burden.

While, therefore, the dependence on sea power for her own sake has to be recognised, what hope is there for India for securing her place in the naval expansion of the Empire? Sir George Lloyd had nothing positive to suggest except that the transfer of such burden would be "extremely improbable" and, may be, unnecessary for many years to come. "Nor need she so long as she has the mercantile and military marine of the British Empire." How could Sir George Lloyd be so categorical about the needlessness of a mercantile marine for India? All this talk about Indian industries will be wide of the mark if Indian shipbuilding is not encouraged and the need for such development denied. Indian trade has suffered on account of past dependence and one of the way of relieving India's economic thraldom is to realise the utility of having a strong mercantile marine for herself. And what are Government going to do about the duty of admitting Indians to the task of naval defence? Would it do to regard India as merely a field for the recruitment of lascars? Nearly two years ago Sir Ibrahimtulla submitted to Mr. Montagu a scheme for the beginning of a saner and juster policy to Indians. And we would ask Sir George Lloyd to try and have an idea of the feelings of India by getting a copy of it from his colleague. In this eulogy of the Navy—or rather in the manner of his eulogy—there is one painful feeling that Indians cannot escape, and, as Sir George may guess it, it is the feeling of humiliation aroused by the call to realise their own abject dependence. The way to meet the situation is not by descanting on the fact of dependence or conversely suggesting the strength of the force watching India, but by giving constructive proposals regarding India's claim to the burden of defence which is commended as exclusively British. That Sir George put off as not needed. The small appeal about self-help in the revival of industries which was tacked on to the naval dissertation is the usual appendage of propriety now popular in [illegible]es. For the working of the resources of the country the first essential is technical skill. It is, however, a commodity which is not within the scope of our universities. Till more schools and colleges of technology are established, the summons to the great advance will not go far. We trust that Sir George Lloyd will not feel that his work is done by merely calling attention to a palpable defect in our educational system. He has shown clearly that he is not a man of theories but is anxious to face facts. Admittedly India is industrially weak. Necessarily she must improve her industrial position. The few openings in the country and already over crowded and India's young men are eagerly waiting for fresh avenues. What is the State going to do? Is it going deliberately to move in the matter and give a distinct turn to our education and provide new openings? Or is it waiting for the people to take up the work. Sir George is in a position to translate his ideas into practice. He can develop the local Technical Institute into a fully developed technological college and start half-a-dozen technical schools subsidiary to it, in different parts of the Presidency. He can give a definite lead to the movement for industrial education. Instead of sending two students a year to foreign parts to learn industries he can send a hundred. He can encourage new industries, give them facilities and provide them with technical skill. What is his line of work? For Sir George, there is here a great opportunity. And we wish we had more about it in his speech than about the British navy which is a safe and established triumph beyond the needs of praise. One word more. In the ultimate analysis, the real debt of India to Britain is something far higher than can be measured by the protection offered by the British Navy. It is this, that her connection with Britain has taught India to value national freedom in a way her people had never valued it before. Whatever the blunders of Britain's representatives in India, her statesmen laid the foundation of Indian freedom deep and true and have looked forward with proud anticipation to the day when the Indian nation would claim its inheritance of complete self-government in the British Commonwealth. This was the proud vision of Macaulay who may be said in a special way to be the founder of higher education in India. And it was strange that in the Convocation Hall, Sir George Lloyd did not feel moved to say a word about the evolution of this end through the work of the University, but instead used the occasion for delivering a lecture in the "Rule Britannia" strain.

Notes of the Day.

The Control of Education.

Sir Michael Sadler's emphatic opinion that education should be treated as one whole and that it should be transferred and placed under the single control of one Minister, should give a quietus to the undesirable movement in the bureaucratic circles to divide education and partition it between the Minister and the Executive Council. In all possibilities it is not likely that the Executive will be as anxious as the Minister to develop education in all its branches. The anxiety of many officials is altogether on another score. The control over higher and even secondary education is desired by them for reasons that need not be stated. But these political, motives are not likely to weigh with an educational expert of the type of Sir Michael and, therefore, he has recommended the total transfer of education to the Minister. Sir Michael was brought over to India to preside over the Calcutta University Commission and though he gave his evidence before the Joint Committee in his individual capacity, his considered views are likely to weigh more with the Committee than the interested opinion of the Government of India. Other views of Sir Michael on education also are interesting. He urges that the vernacular should be given more attention and that it should be scientifically and thoroughly studied. Though in the first flush, the vernaculars were, to a great extent, neglected, of late there has been an awakening. There need be indeed no antagonism between English and the vernaculars. The fact is, it is the proper study of English that has vivified the vernacular languages.

Lord Sydenham's Shibboleth.

Lord Sydenham has already earned sufficient notoriety, but he is anxious to be always in the limelight. In spite of his frantic efforts, nobody recognised him as an educational expert. He was known, while in India, as an officious meddler with University affairs. Somebody seems to have told him that education was top heavy and he repeated the absurd statement, which has already been fully exposed in these columns, to Sir Michael, hoping to confound him. But Sir Michael, who knows his subject, was not to be trapped. Reactionaries like Lord Sydenham want that all expenditure on higher education, which produces material rather inconvenient for them, should be stopped and that the funds should be diverted to primary education. That is what is meant when they raise the cry that education in India is top-heavy. But Sir Michael knows the value of higher education. He said that the base of the pyramid should be extended, but that the apex should not be blown away. There cannot be too much of primary education and the only solution of the problem is to make it free and compulsory. But there should be no interference with the progress of higher education. There must be rapid development in all the branches of education. Education must be linked—one branch should lead to the other. All those who have received primary education should have no difficulty in securing secondary education and those in secondary schools should have every facility for either education. But Lord Sydenham, blinded by his selfish political object of curtailing higher education, is not likely to know all these things. Mr. Montagu has done well, in a way, in placing the noble lord on the Joint Committee. By his insane opposition, Lord Sydenham only reveals the true character of the factious movement he leads.

The "Whiteman's Burden."

Some rather uncomplimentary remarks regarding the "Whiteman's burden" in South Africa were made in the House of Commons, in mail week, in the course of the debate on the Colonial vote. Sir Donald Maclean, the leader of the Independent Liberals, declared that the position of "natives" of the soil had been reduced to such a pass that "not a single one owned a foot of the land in which he lived, except in those cases, where it had been acquired by purchase." Mr. Spoor, the Labourite, characterised the denial of full constitutional rights to the "natives" in the South African Union as "a disgrace to the Imperial Government." Lord H. Cavendish-Bentick, Coalition Unionist, went even further and said that "the natives in the Union territory were most shamefully misgoverned and were working under a system which was more or less slavery." Col. Amery, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, made no attempt to defend his Office against this battery directed by members of all parties in the House, but gave the usual meaningless assurance that in the event of a transfer of Rhodesia to the Union of South Africa, "the interests of the natives in their reserves and in other ways would certainly have to be safeguarded and protected by our Government." The assurance does not seem substantial when we find that the "natives" of the South African Union itself are now worse off in point of civil rights than they were when South Africa was under the Imperial Government. The fact is that the Imperial Government have been abdicating in favour of the Colonies rights of protection of the native populations without providing adequate safeguards that their human and civil rights would be respected by the white settlers. In consequence, the "Whiteman's burden" to-day in all colonies of the Empire, has become merely the burden of the trade, raw materials and dividends which he is able to secure by the exploitation of the "native" and his soil.

A Model "Mandate."

Now that as a result of the war, there will be a great accession of territory to the Empire, a high Mandatory Power like Great Britain cannot do better than seriously apply itself to the task of devising a scheme of mandate for all the new territories likely to come under her sway or the sway of her colonies, in a manner worthy of herself and just and fair to the new populations. In this connection, it is to be hoped that the main principles of the admirable draft "mandate", which the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society has prepared at the suggestion of the Peace Conference, will commend themselves to the League of Nations, as well as the British Government. These prinuiples may be briefly stated here. It is held essential that in order to secure the moral and material welfare of the people of the mandated areas, the principle should be recognised that "the Mandatory Power accepts administrative responsibility upon the principle of a trusteeship for and on behalf of the inhabitants of the mandated area." It is further urged that local revenue must be devoted only to local expenditure; slavery and forced labour abolished; traffic in arms, except under specified condition, forbidden; no strong spirituous liquors supplied; equal freedom of commerce and travel guaranteed to all nations; religious toleration granted; and the possession of the land safeguarded for its true owners, that is to say, to the natives. "All lands not already alienated by regular title shall be declared native-lands", says the Memorandum, and ownership made incapable of alienation. Provision for consultation with native chiefs and for the adjudication by the Mandatory Commission upon alleged violation of the principles of the mandate is also urged. It will be seen that the case for the native races is fairly stated and recognised in the draft scheme and it is to be hoped that all the Mandatory Powers will readily acquiesce in all its main principles.

Castes and Christians.

Mr. Chakkarai's evidence before the Committee was in happy contrast with that of Mr. Chowrayappa, who complained about the rigours of caste and demanded communal representation on that account. Mr. Chowrayappa professed to speak on behalf of the Indian Christians of Madras. Mr. Chakkarai is one of the best-known Christian workers of the Madras presidency and he is not among those who believe in propping up a case for favour by saying that they are terror-stricken at the sight of Brahmins. For a community so advanced as the Christians of India, the claim for special spoonfeeding is undignified. Even the name of the Brahmin cannot be indefinitely exploited for the benefit of communities, who under ill-advised and often selfish leadership, cry for unearned distinctions. Mr. Chakkarai expressed pleasure that during the past ten years Brahmins had been realising their responsibilities and had extended the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Chowrayappa tried to bolster up his case by the allegation that caste was an increasing evil, whereas Mr. Chakkarai has contradicted it. We believe that these manœuvres for getting undeserved and unnecessary concessions must be humiliating to the more self-respecting and less missionary-ridden section of the community, the more so when a man like Chowrayappa goes to the length of apprehending religious persecution—a thing so discredited in experience that no civilised country will see anything of it again.

"The Kanara News."

We welcome the announcement that funds are being collected by Kanarites, both in and outside the district, with a view to enable the keeper of the "Star of Kanara" Press to deposit the security demanded by the District Magistrate under the Press Act. The order of the Magistrate was not only arbitrary, but clearly based on wrong information. He appears to be labouring under the impression that the press came into existence in 1913, i.e., after the Press Act, whereas, in truth, it is of long-standing and the demand for security should have been made under section 3, sub-section (2) of the Act, instead of section 3, sub-section (1), as was done by the magistrate. Moreover, the only previous warning conveyed to the keeper of the press, was given so far back as February, 1917, and the present order itself leaves no option to the victim to give an undertaking of any sort, even to the extent of discontinuing the paper, to escape punishment. It is a case of purely arbitrary sledge-hammering by the Executive. The Kanara public owe it to themselves to prevent by all means in their power the unmerited extinction of the "Star of Kanara" Press.

English Press on the Punjab Situation.

Thus "India":—

The tyranny and oppression in the Punjab is causing considerable feeling in Liberal circles and in the Liberal Press. It is considered that Sir Michael O'Dwyer should, like Governor Eyre, stand a criminal trial for the cruelty and injustice of his arbitrary rule of that province. The "Manchester Guardian" understands that Mr. Montagu is sending out a small Commission to enquire into the recent disturbances in the Punjab and into the administration of Sir Michael. It says: "The Indian Press and the testimony of the Indian delegation now in London for work connected with the Montagu Bill are unanimous as to the extremely serious condition of affairs in the Punjab and the necessity for immediate and comprehensive measures of pacification." The "Daily News" has a leading article on the subject in which the misgovernment of the Punjab is described and denounced. The "Nation", in a very able article comments on "the extraordinary rule of the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, who has plunged the province into panic and hate." After deploring the sentence upon Mr. Harkishen Lal, it states that there are other "scores of thousands in the Punjab to-day conscious only of terror and helpless anger under a system without parallel in the history of civilised governments, barring some recent exceptions."

A CORRECTION.

The article "The Afflorescence of a Peer" by Mr. Eardley Norton which was published in yesterday's "Chronicle" was reproduced from "Looker-on". We regret the through inadvertence, the acknowledgment was not made.

FUTURE OF MESOPOTAMIA.

DECISION POSTPONED BY PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 18.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 21.

In the House of Commons replying to Sir John Rees, Mr. Montagu stated that the decision of the Peace Conference with regard to Mesopotamia was postponed until the future of the entire regions constituting the former Turkish Empire could be determined.

WEST HUNGARY'S UNION WITH GERMAN-AUSTRIA.

ENDEAVOURS TO SUPPRESS REPRESENTATIVE MEETING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 21.

A meeting of the representatives of 281 communes of West Hungary passed a resolution in favour of union with German-Austria. The Magyar authorities endeavoured to suppress the meeting and this resulted in sanguinary collisions between the gendarmes and the German population.

MARTIAL LAW IN UPPER SILESIA.

STATE COMMISSIONER'S PROCLAMATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 21.

The State Commissioner of Upper Silesia has issued a proclamation declaring the Independents and the Spartacists to be persons in Polish pay who have been disturbing the peace for months and whose efforts have resulted in a strike culminating in an armed revolt and plundering on August 17th and 18th. The martial law is therefore proclaimed, the right to strike is suspended, and resumption of work is ordered.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

AFFORDED FACILITIES FOR TRAVELLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20,
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 21.

Reuter learns that British military and naval authorities are affording the Shah every facility to ensure his comfort and safety in the journey across the Caspian and the Caucasus. A warship will be placed at his disposal for journey from Batum to Constantinople and another warship for further journey if desired. The present arrangement includes spending September and October travelling incognito in Europe arriving in England at the end of October. His suite will be small including no ladies.

MR. HOOVER IN VIENNA.

TO CONFER WITH AMERICAN FOOD COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 21.

VIENNA.—Mr. Hoover has arrived to confer with the American Food Commission.

AMERICAN AIRMEN SET FREE.

U. S. CAVALRY ENTER MEXICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 21.

MARFA (Texas).—The captured airmen have recrossed the border safely. The ransom has been paid. The United States cavalary have entered Mexico in pursuit of the bandits.

DARDANELLES COMMISSION'S FINDINGS.

EVACUATION JUSTIFIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 21.

"The Times" states that teh Dardanelles Commission finds the evacuation justified and expresses surprise at the Government's delay.

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE.

APPOINTED INSPECTOR-GENERAL FOR CANADA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 21.

OTTAWA.—Sir Arthur Currie, Commanding the Canadian troops has been promoted to the rank of a full General and appointed Inspector-General for Canada. He is the first and only General Canada has up to present possessed.

HOURS AND WAGES BILL.

INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, August 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Aug. 21.

The text is issued of the Bill for regulatin the hours of employment, also the test of the Minimum Rates of Wages Commission Bill. Both were introduced in the House of Commons, on August 18th. The former Bill provides that the number of working hours, exclusive of the intervals for meals in any week, shall not exceed forty-eight. The power to vary the normal hours or grant exceptions, is given to the Home Secretary or the Minister of Labour, where recommended by the Joint Industrial Council Conciliation Board or the Trade Board or when an agreement has been reached between the organisations of employers and workers. Any hours worked in excess of the statutory working week shall be regarded as overtime. The decision as regards the amount of overtime and the conditions under which it may be worked rests with the Home Secretary or the Minister of Labour.

WAGE COMMISSION BILL.

The payment for overtime shall, in no case, be less than 25 per cent. in excess of the normal time rate. The penalty for contravention will be a fine, the maximum of which will be ten pounds sterling for each offence. The measure does not apply to the domestic and out-door servants except in connection with trade for the purposes of gain, to persons holding responsible positions of supervision or management, to persons employed in a confidential capacity not usually employed in manual labour, to any master seaman or apprentice of a sea-going ship, to persons whose employment is regulated by the Coal Mines' Act, to any person employed in agriculture, horticulture or forestry. His Majesty in Council, may in the event of a war or imminent national danger suspend the operation of the provisions.

OVERTIME PAYMENTS.

The latter Bill authorises the appointment of commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into and deciding upon the rates of wages, having regard to the cost of living in various districts and methods of bringing such rates into operation also of enquiring into grant of exemption from the rates fixed in the case of infirm and incapable workers and other exceptional cases and making recommendations with a view to legislation.

Both the bills are the first fruits of the National Industrial Conference summoned in last February. They will be circulated during the recess to the Employers, Trade Unions and Organisations together with a scheme for the formation of a National Industrial Council which it is hoped will be established in autumn. The Hours Bill is regarded as amounting to a revolution in industrial life being the first legislative limitation in the hours of men other than miners. The Bill agrees in every detail with the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the Industrial Conference except as regards agriculture which the Trade Unionists wished to be included.

PERSONS ENTITLED TO LIVING WAGE

In the preamble to the Wages Bill it is recognised that all persons are entitled to an adequate living wage. Like the Hours Bill it is carried out on the points contained in the Paris Labour Charter.

COAL FOR FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Aug. 21.

BERLIN.—Coal deliveries to France from the Ruhr region have begun and exceeded a million tons in the first month.

JOINT COMMITTEE.

LABOURS TO BE OVER BY OCTOBER 10TH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 20.

It is believed that the Joint Committee's labours will terminate on October 10th when consideration and amendment of the bill will proceed which, it is expected, will occupy several further weeks.

MR. CHAKKARAI'S EVIDENCE.

DENIAL OF INCREASING CASTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 21.

At to-day's sitting of the Joint Committee, Mr. Chakkarai, Secretary of the Madras Presidency Association, claiming to represent thirteen and a half million non-Brahmins spoke sympathetically of the Brahmins' attitude and expressed pleasure that the Brahmins of Madras, during the past ten years had realised their responsibility and had extended the right hand of fellowship. Mr. Chakkarai denied that caste was increasing.

MR. MAUNG PU'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Maung Pu representing the Burma Reform League, asked that, Burma should have a Governor from England and that the appointment should not be open to Indian civil servants. He supported enfranchisement of women and contended that Burma should not be less favourably treated than the United Provinces.

LATEST CABLES.

DARDANELLES COMMISSION REPORT.

"TIMES" FORECAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Aug. 22.

The "Times" forecast of the Dardanelles Commission's final report says the report finds that insufficient consideration was given to ensure safety at original landing. The difficulties were greatly underestimated. The Commission strongly criticises the attacks at Anzac and Suvla Bay, largely attributing failure to faulty leading, and censuring several commanders particularly at Suvla Bay. The Commissioners unhesitatingly agree with the decision regarding evacuation, but state that the decision was unduly delayed. They think that Sir Charles Monro's view, confirmed by Lord Kitchener's, ought to have been decisive. The Commission adversely criticises the breakdown of water supply and arrangements for the evacuation of the wounded.

LAST BOLSHEVIK LINE.

CUT OFF BY GEN. DENIKIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Aug. 22.

It is officially stated that General Denikin by occupying the Dnieper has cut off the last remaining Bolshevik line of communication with Odessa which General Denikin is expected to occupy soon.

APPEAL FROM OF NORTH RUSSIA TO ALLIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Aug. 22.

ARCHANGEL.—Another piteous appeal is issued by the representatives of the entire population of Northern Russia to the Allied democracies, not to leave them to the mercy of the Bolsheviks. They say "When your troops arrived with the words of encouragement we believed you; we believed that the work begun would be carried on. You were our moral support, but we were mistaken; you are recalling your men, half of whom are volunteers, who came to our assistance in the name of humanity. We, the representatives of democracy appeal to you, to think what your action entails; we appeal to your feelings of human justice, as the victory of Bolshevism means death to us. For the sake of the sanctity of human life you must leave your forces here, so that in the last hour of our trial you may, in humanity, save those of us still alive. We ask you to hear this cry of despair and pain."

COLOGNE SOLDIERS' COLLEGE.

INSPECTED BY ARMY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Aug. 22.

COLOGNE.—A memorable inspection by the Army Council to-day commenced with the visit to the general and commercial college where Mr. Churchill and Field-Marshal Wilson examined the work of soldier students of the crafts section.

Mr. Churchill addressing them paid a tribute to the admirable organisation, administration and useful work of the college. Subsequently the Army Council witnessed the magnificent review of the Sixth Corps under Lieut.-General Sir J. Haldane with massed bands. Then there was the parade of all sections of women workers of the Rhine Army which Mr. Churchill characterised as a unique event in the annals of the British Army. "If", he said, "the war had continued longer, certain women would have been employed in the front line as signallers, telegraphists and clerks."

DEATH OF GREGOR MACGREGOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 9-35 a.m., Aug. 22.

The death is announced of Gregor Macgregor, Member of the Stock Exchange and famous wicket keeper.

Gregor MacGregor was born in 1869. He went to Austria with Lord Sheffield's Eleven in 1891-1892. He played for England vs. Australia, in all maches, (1890 and 1893).

TRANSFERS OF COTTON MLLS

OPERATIVES ALARMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 20.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 21.

Representatives of the Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation and the Card-room Amalgamation are conferring and discussing an extraordinary number of transfers of cotton mills at big prices. The operatives are alarmed lest the transfers should seriously affect future wages, when the world shortage in cotton trade is satisfied and spinners and manufacturers must face intensified competition elsewhere.

GOLD BULLION.

3,25,000 TOLAS FOR SALE.

GOVT. OF INDIA OFFER.

A press communiqué states:—

The Government of India have decided to offer for sale fortnightly and until further notice gold bullion for delivery at either of the mints at Calcutta and Bombay. Particulars of the bullion offered for sale on each occasion together with the conditions of the sale and the rules under which tenders will be accepted, will be notified in advance. The amount of bullion offered for sale during each of the first three months of the sales will be not less than the equivalent of the fine gold contents of one million sovereigns.

In pursuance of the above decision, the Government of India are about to issue a Notification to the effect that they are at once offering for sale gold bullion of a minimum quantity of 325,000 tolas fine gold. Delivery will be made of gold of the fineness of 990 or over or, at the option of the purchaser of standard gold of fineness between 916 and 917 in the form of bars of an approximate weight of 50 tolas, or of bars of greater weight if acceptable to the purchaser. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said quantity of bullion will be received up to noon, Standard Time, of Wednesday, the 3rd of September, 1919, by the Controller of Currency at Calcutta, or by the Accountant-General, Bombay, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab, Burma, Bihar and Orissa, or by the Comptroller, Central Provinces and Assam. Every tender must be enclosed in a closed cover superscribed "Tender for gold bullion" and must state—

(1) the quantity of bullion tendered for in tolas of fine gold;

(2) the rate at which the tender is made (which must be specified in rupees, annas and pies, per tola of fine gold);

(3) the form in which delivery is desired, i.e., gold of a fineness of 990 or over or standard gold;

(4) the place (i.e., Calcutta or Bombay) at which delivery will be taken, and

(5) the name and address of the tenderer and that of the authorised agent (if any) through whom delivery will be taken.

No tender will be accepted for any quantity of bullion in excess of 325,000 tolas, or less than 500 tolas.

THE DEPOSIT.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than one-tenth part of the tender. This deposit must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash.

(b) A receipt for the amount from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, Madras or Bombay, or one or their branches, or from an Officer-in-charge of some Public Treasury, or,

(c) A cheque drawn in favour of the Controller of Currency, the Accountant-General or the Comptroller, to whom the tender is addressed, on a Bank situated at the Headquarters of that Officer.

No tender will be accepted which is at a rate below the equivalent of Rs. 15 for the gold par of the sovereign, i.e., below a minimum rate of Rs. 23-14-4 per tola of fine gold.

Tenders at rates not below the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered beginning with the highest. The quantity of bullion allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate in proportion as nearly as it will be found convenient, of the amount of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made if the amount distributable on any tender is less than 500 tolas. Preference will, however, be given to small tenders, i.e., tenders for amounts not exceeding 1,000 tolas at the lowest accepted rates, such tenders receiving allotments in full as far as possible.

ACCEPTED TENDER.

In the case of an accepted tender the deposit accompanying the tender will be credited in part payment of the bullion issued in respect of the tender. As soon as possible after acceptance of the tender, the tenderer will be informed of the quantity of bullion allotted in respect of his tender and the purchase price payable therefor. Within a week of the receipt of this intimation the tenderer will be required (either in person or through a duly authorised agent) to pay in at the office at which the deposit was made the balance of the purchase money (for which a receipt should be obtained). Delivery of the bullion will be given on presentation of the receipt at the Mint. Failure to complete payment of the purchase money within the prescribed time will render the sale liable to be cancelled involving forfeiture of the deposit money. Deposit money in respect of a tender which has not been accepted, will be refunded to the tenderer in full.

The purchase price payable will be calculated on the weight and fineness of the gold actually delivered at the rate specified in the tender. Tenderers must understand that even where a tender has been accepted in full the amount of bullion to be delivered may, in order to facilitate delivery, vary slightly from the amount tendered for; the necessary adjustment will in that case be made in the amount payable.

INDIAN GOLD FOR LONDON MARKET.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN BANK OF ENGLAND AND INDIAN PRODUCERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 21.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir John Rees, Mr. Chamberlain said that negotiations were taking place between the Bank of England and Indian producers whereby the latter would be enabled to sell gold in London at the open market price as recently arranged with the South African producers.

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED NEW CONSTITUTION.

The following is the new constitution proposed for the British Committee of the Indian National Congress:—

(1) That the name of the Committee shall be "The British Committee of the Indian National Congress."

(2) That the object of the Committee shall be to act as the Executive in the United Kingdom of the Indian National Congress.

(3) That the General Committee shall consist of an unlimited number of members, with power to add to their number, who accept the objects as defined in Article one of the Congress Constitution and the resolution passed by the Congress.

(4) That there shall be elected annually an Executive Committee, of not more than 12 members of the General Committee, who shall meet as often as they consider desirable and who shall have the powers of the General Committee between its meetings.

(5) That the Executive Committee shall elect a Chairman, and Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Hon. Secretary.

(6) That the President and Ex-Presidents of the Congress, not being Government servants who still co-operate with it, and all delegates sent by the Congress, to this country shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

(7) That the expenses of the Committee shall be defrayed by Annual Grants from the Indian National Congress.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A correspondent in the "Times" appeals for home leave for officers of Indian Marine which is largely overdue in many cases.

(Continued from column 6.)

on their own terms, for the Conference has now constituted itself into a permanent body and proposes to meet frequently. Anyhow this is only by the way; I do hope that, now that potential discordant elements have removed themselves off, there will be some real work done by the new body.

The Provincial Conferences.

The Madras Provincial Conference meets this year at Trichinopoly, on the 22nd instant, and is expected to continue in session for 3 days. The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangasami Iyengar is the chairman of the Reception Committee and from all accounts reaching Madras, is labouring hard to make the Conference a success. I understand special efforts are being made to induce tenants and merchants to attend the Conference. The delegation fee has been reduced for them and the bulk of the proceedings will be in vernacular so that they may take an intelligent interest in the Conference. The Raja of Ramnad has been elected President of the Conference, and though he can be ranked only as a moderate, he has definite views on the Reform proposals which he is not the man to abandon on any plea of expediency. I shall have more to write to you on this in my next. The Andhra Provincial Conference under the presidency of Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao and the Andhra Mahajana Sabha under the presidency of Mr. G. Harisar Vottama Rao, also meet this week-end at Anantapur. The former gentleman, you may remember, has served the country as a member of the local Legislative Council for several years, while the latter gentleman has established a right to be heard for the country for which he has suffered. Altogether the coming week-end promises to be interesting and instructive from the political point of view.

The Hockey Tournament.

This tournament which was being organised every year by the Madras Cricket Club was in abeyance during the period of the war and revived again this year. As many as sixteen teams, some of them from the mofussil, had entered the lists and considerable interest was evinced in the outcome of the various contests. The favourites were the Medical College team and the Anglo-Indian Battery, the M. C. C. and the Anglo-Indian Sports Club being considered good seconds. The ultimate result of the competition, however, came as a surprise, the Anglo-Indian force coming out victorious after winning a series of well-deserved victories. Coming to details, the first noteworthy event was the defeat sustained by the Anglo-Indian Sports Club at the hands of the M. C. C., who, in their turn, lost to the Medical College after a fairly level struggle. The latter in the qualifying round were pitted against the Anglo-Indian Battery and this might be said to have been the most interesting game in the tournament. After an exciting game in which there was hardly a dull moment, the Battery ran out winners by the odd goal in three, thus securing a very popular victory and qualifying themselves for the final. The other semi-final was won by the Anglo-Indian Force. The finals were played yesterday evening, and it was generally anticipated that the Battery would have an easy victory. Contrary to all expectations, however, the dark horse won and won deservedly too by two goals to one. A huge cup was presented to the winning team with a happy speech by Colonel Seton and silver mugs were also presented to every member of the team.

MADRAS LETTER

VERNACULARS IN COUNCIL DEBATES.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN THE PROVINCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, August 19.

The first session of the new Legislative Council assembled on Tuesday last, and the proceedings lasted barely half-a-day. The only important part of the proceedings that calls for comment relates to the amendment in the rules of business of the Council, "that the business of the Council shall be conducted in English, provided that the President may in his discretion permit departure from this rule." I referred to the history of this amendment in my last letter, and pointed out that many important constitutional issues were involved in this apparently innocuous proposition. It is questionable in the first place whether the local Legislature has got the power to make a rule of this kind, having in view its likely consequences; for it amounts to a virtual disqualification of non-English knowing, but otherwise perfectly eligible candidates to the Council. It has to be borne in mind that the vast majority of the electoral body do not know English and the members they return need not necessarily know English. A ruling of this kind means you cannot return a member in whom you have confidence, because he happens to know only his mother tongue; and it means as a corollary that a member of the Council is not to speak in the language in which he can best represent the thoughts and wishes of his constituency; and this amendment, is posed at a time when reform proposals involving wider franchise and larger representation are being seriously discussed by the Government of the Country! It is that the question has risen anew in the Madras Council either; other provinces have, as a matter of fact, allowed members to speak in their language before. Where then was the necessity for the Government of Madras to stultify itself with this proposal? Well, it is no use going into that at this late hour; the amendment was moved in due course by the Hon. the Advocate-General. The Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer pleaded that the proposition may be postponed for the present and the Hon. Mr. T. R. Ramachandra Iyer pointed out clearly the wider issues involved. It was no good. His Excellency said he was prepared to postpone the question for a few months, if the Council desired it, but that he was not prepared to abandon it. It was perhaps unfortunate that the whole question should have been raised in the very first session of the Council, as many of the nominated Councillors were apparently labouring under a mistaken sense of gratitude to the Government and some of the elected members had not had time to cool down after their election contest. The vote went against Mr. Narasimha Iyer's suggestion, and the original proposition was taken up. The Advocate-General suggested that non-English councillors, if they are returned, might immediately start learning English to equip themselves to take part in Council debates. I don't know if he meant himself to be taken seriously, but even as a piece of humour, it was a miserable failure. The Hon. Mr. Thisgaraja Chethai satisfied himself, that no non-English knowing Councillor has been returned so far and that none is likely to be returned in future either. That only shows that he has not grasped the elements of the proposition he was voting on. His Excellency held it was an uncalled for reflection on the judgment of the President, who might surely be expected to exercise his discretion to permit a non-English knowing Councillor to speak in his own language. But why should it be a matter of grace, what should be a matter of right? In any case what was the objection to the second amendment moved by Mr. Narasimha Iyer at the suggestion of the Raja of Ramnad, that non-English knowing Councillors shall have the right to address the Council in their own language?

The Round Table Conference.

Since my last letter to you, an account of the proceedings of this body has been published in the local papers. The account in the "Hindu" gives the names of the members who left the Conference in the middle of their deliberations and it is significant that they all belong to the Nationalist Party. Subsequent to their departure, the only business that was transacted related to the consideration and adoption of the Liberal League memorandum, clause by clause, I do not propose to go into it in detail, but only mention it to show which way the wind was blowing. The Liberal Leaguers are prepared to co-operate with you to the extent you are prepared to subscribe to their principles or rather, their policy. The Adyar party is apparently content to co-operate with them

(Continued in Column 6.)

DRAINAGE SCHEME FOR NORTH BOMBAY.

EXPERT ADVICE TO BE SECURED.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when consideration was given to a lengthy letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the purpose of providing a drainage system in the North of the Island; and also to the Committee's report for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner and a Special Engineer.

The Corporation considered the question of providing a drainage scheme for the northern portion of the island. In the course of a lengthy report the Commissioner had stated:

The rapid growth of the City makes it essential that the large open channels which serve to carry off storm water, and particularly the channels draining the areas of Worli, Dadar, Haines Road and Bellasis Road should, so far as they are to be retained, be covered over. This would involve their entire reconstruction. The original proposal was that the whole of the storm water from Bellasis Road and Haines Road and from Dadar to Worli should be taken to Worli, that the Worli channel should be widened and that a new pumping station should be constructed at Worli. The Executive Engineer considers that the cost of this scheme, if the channels are to be covered, would be prohibitive, and that its adoption would not be a satisfactory solution of the problem. He therefore proposes that the present storm outfall from Bellasis Road should continue to discharge at Love Grove, that a short connection should be constructed to bring the water from the Haines Road channel to Love Grove, and that a channel by a direct route should be constructed from Dadar to Haines Road and thence to Love Grove, where the outlet would be extended seawards and a pumping station established adjoining the outfall works on the foreshore. By this arrangement the covered storm channels will be shortened and made of minimum dimensions, the cost will be very largely reduced and the pumping station will be placed in a position where it can be controlled by the existing superior staff at Love Grove.

THE POSITION.

The position then is this. The original scheme, prepared many years ago, appears clearly—apart from whatever weight ought to be attached to Mr. Mackison's objections on relatively minor points—to be inadequate to the needs of the City both now and in the near future. Mr. Midgley Taylor has, on the other hand, raised objections to Mr. Mackison's earlier scheme (referred to in paras. 6 to 9 of this report), and in particular to the deep level sewer which was proposed, in order, primarily, to get rid of the pumping station at Dadar which formed a part of Mr. Midgley Taylor's scheme. The scheme now suggested is on a much larger scale than either of the earlier schemes, and is of such magnitude and possibilities as to warrant, and require, the obtaining of the most skilled expert advice. The Corporation are fully aware of the urgency of this matter, and I hope that they will approve of my asking Government to assist the Municipality to obtain during the coming cold weather the services of the best expert obtainable, to examine in Bombay the various schemes which have been prepared and to advise generally on the steps to be taken to complete and improve the sewerage and drainage of the City. I think that this matter can be most quickly and satisfactorily arranged through the Government of Bombay and the India Office, and in view of the urgency and importance of the matter, I think it may be assumed that Government will be ready to assist the Corporation. I propose, if the Corporation approve, to suggest that, if possible, the services be obtained of Mr. John D. Watson, M.Inst. C.E., Engineer to the Birmingham and District Board, who has had, I understand, an exceptional practical experience in the construction and working of treatment plant in various parts of the world.

I request also the permission of the Corporation to consult Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, Bangalore, who is a well known authority on the treatment of sewage by the activated sludge and allied chemical and mechanical processes. The researches which Dr. Fowler has made on this subject in India will make his advice of special value.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that the Commissioner be authorised to arrange with Government as proposed by him to secure expert advice in regard to the drainage and sewage scheme to the north of the island and with regard to the sewage of Bombay as a whole; and that the Commissioner be authorised to consult Dr. Gilbert J. Fowler, Bangalore, on the treatment of sewage by the activated sludge and allied chemical and mechanical processes.

DIVERGENT OPINIONS.

Mr. Mehta said there were divergent opinions between their Executive Engineer and the Sewage Engineer. The question was whether they should have a separate pumping station at Dadar or whether the sewage should be brought by gravitation to the Love Grove Pumping Station and distributed there. The history of sewage in Bombay had been a very unfortunate one, and it was very necessary they should approach Government and get the services of the expert Mr. Watson, the Engineer to the Birmingham District Board.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded and he said the work should be taken up as soon as possible after it was sanctioned.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia hoped that they would take a very dispassionate view. They knew what had happened to the Poona Municipality who had taken the advice of a Government expert, and whose scheme of drainage was an utter failure, and the result of it was that the Government had to refund the money to the Poona City. He was very sceptical about a Government expert. Some years ago there was a great controversy whether the sewage outfall should be at Worli or at Colaba, and the Government officers were for the latter, with what result they knew. Mr. Santo Crimp had given a different opinion to that of the Government officers, and, therefore, in this case it was best that they should take an expert opinion in the matter. It was a matter which required very careful attention; it had already been shown in the past that Government officers had completely failed in their duty towards the city, if not towards the Government itself, and it was essential that the matter should go before a committee who should consult an expert, after bringing him down to Bombay, like Mr. Midgeley Taylor. He moved an amendment that the question should go to a committee who should be asked to report within two months.

Mr. J. B. Petit seconded the amendment as it was essential that the Committee should consider the matter fully before coming to a decision on a question of such importance to the city.

Mr. V. A. Dabholker opposed the amendment. He said the only way of providing extra accommodation to the people of Bombay was in the north of the island, and unless the Corporation made the sewage arrangements it would be impossible to do so. He did not think it was necessary to take the matter to a Committee.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji supported the proposition.

Mr. Morarji Kamdar said no harm would be done by delaying the matter for a month or two by sending it to a Committee for them to consult an expert. He supported the amendment.

Mr. Monie said the matter was getting serious and it was an important thing. They should get an expert first from England with a view to consult him, and hurry matters.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said, in replying, that the effect of delaying the matter would be that they would not be able to get an expert to start the work before the next cold weather. The Corporation could do nothing to expand their building area without having an efficient drainage system in the north of the island. They were only going to the Government of India, or Bombay, for them to get the services of an expert like Mr. Watson, who was not a Government officer.

PROPOSITION PASSED.

The proposition was then passed the amendment having been thrown out.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Committee for the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner and the additional staff required in the Executive Engineer's Department.

The Committee stated in the course of their report:

"The Commissioner, however, now considers it desirable that the appointment should be made not later than the beginning of the cold weather and that as he proposes to apply for leave for 6 or 8 months from a date subsequent to 31st January 1920 the post should be filled by an officer whom Government may appoint to act as Commissioner during his absence. In the circumstances the Committee recommend that the Commissioner may be authorized to approach Government for the loan of the services of an officer whom they propose to appoint to act for the Commissioner during his absence with a view to his being appointed Deputy Commissioner until the Commissioner proceeds on leave. The Committee, however, recommend that Government should be informed at the same time that this arrangement should not be regarded as creating a precedent and that it must be distinctly understood that the incumbent of the office of Municipal Commissioner should not necessarily be selected from among those who have held or hold the post of Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

"In the letter under reference the Commissioner states that it is well known that the Executive Engineer is already overburdened and that as there is a very heavy programme of works to be undertaken in the near future it is imperative in the interests of the City that he should be given relief. He considers that two senior officers are necessary, one primarily for the "maintenance" work of the departments entrusted to the Executive Engineer, Roads, Drainage and Mechanical Branches, supervision of private building construction, etc., and the other to be employed mainly on large engineering works and on development schemes under the Municipal Act. He therefore recommends that the Corporation create an appointment of Chief Engineer, Special Works, to be held by Mr. Mackison, and that they select and appoint an Executive Engineer in Mr. Mackison's place, pending arrangements to be made later when the work of the Trust is transferred to the Municipality. After careful consideration of the matter, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee recommend that a new temporary post of Special Engineer, Development Works, be created, that Mr. Mackison be deputed to take charge of the post and that an acting Executive Engineer be appointed in his place as soon as possible."

There were two minutes of dissent by Drs. Sukhia and Viegas.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy moved: "That the report of the Committee be approved and adopted; that the Commissioner be authorised to approach Government for the loan of the services of the officer whom they proposed to appoint to act for him during his absence with a view to his being appointed Deputy Commissioner to work with the Commissioner until he proceeded on leave, that the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation approved of Mr. Mackison, on relief, being placed on deputation in the temporary appointment of Special Engineer, Development Works, until the date on which he was permitted to proceed on leave, that the Committee be also requested to submit proposals for filling temporarily the appointments of acting Executive Engineer, inviting applications if necessary; and that a copy of the Committee's report and resolution is forwarded to the Commissioner for his information and guidance.

Mr. Rahimtoolah said the Corporation had approved of the question of appointing a Deputy Commissioner, and they should get a loan of an officer from the Government so that he could get himself acquainted with the details of the work in order that he might act for the Commissioner when he went on leave. He was not going to discuss the question whether they should appoint the officer themselves, and whether he should be an Indian or European. As regards a Special Engineer they could not find a more capable man than their present Executive Engineer.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna seconded.

MR. KAMDAR'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Morarji Kamdar moved an amendment that the report be recorded and that a Committee be appointed to suggest names for the post of Deputy Commissioner. He said the Deputy Commissioner should be appointed by the Corporation itself and it was a question of the greatest importance to them; it went to the very root of the Corporation itself. He then went into the history of the whole question at a great length. He would not entertain for a moment the idea that the Corporation were not able to exercise the rights vested in them. If after so many years they were unable to find a man, whether in the department itself or outside, they who fought for their rights forty years ago fought for them in vain. How were they going to ask for a greater measure of self-government when they were not able to make use of the rights already granted to them? They would be placing a stigma upon the Corporation by going in for a civilian for the appointment. He would have added to the amendment that an Indian should be given preference, but he had perfect confidence in the Committee after the discussion that had taken place in the Corporation about a month ago.

Dr. Sukhia seconded and the Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

NADIAD DERAILMENT CASE.

ACCUSED GETS 7 YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

The Second Special Tribunal delivered judgment to-day in the Nariad derailment case. Accused No. 9 Kalidas Bechar was found guilty under Section 126 of Indian Railways Act and 149 of Indian Penal Code and sentenced to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment. Approvers, Motailal Hiralal and Kalidas Kashi were discharged. Witnesses Shanker Bhula, Lallu Fula, Shanker Chunilal, Purshottam Iswarbhai Amin, Chanda Daji, and Narotam Khem chand were sent down to the Resident Magistrate, Nadiad, under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code for trial for perjury.

SWAMINARAYAN TEMPLE CASE.

DEFENCE ADDRESSES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 21.

Ten defence witnesses were examined, and the Swaminarayan temple looting case closed.

Witness Jayantilal, mill-store supplier, deposed that the accused Nurbhoy was with him on the day of the riots. His clerk corroborated him. Two other witnesses said that Nurbhoy was arrested on the 1st of May instead of the 2nd.

Five witnesses were examined on behalf of the accused Bhogilal. One of them referred to the quarrel between the accused Bhogilal and the prosecution witness Borar, and another deposed to the dispute between Arjunlal and the accused as to the passage of water from Gosaijis Temple to the Panch land adjacent to the house of the accused Bhogilal. The remaining witnesses deposed to the alibi of Bhogilal at his father's house between 11 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. on account of his illness.

Witness Girijashanker Janmaharaj appeared on behalf of the accused Motiji, but the former said that he did not know Motiji.

ADDRESS OF MR. KOTHARI.

The defence pleaders then commenced addressing the Tribunal. Manilal Kothari pleader for the accused Haji, discussed at length the prosecution evidence of exhibits 9, 49, and 80. He contended that the identification of the accused by exhibit 9 formed no evidence of any value since it was made nearly twenty days after the occurrence. Exhibit 49 showed that he was sitting on the wing of his house when the rioters passed. He saw the accused Haji in the crowd. The accused alleged enmity between the witness and himself. Mr. Kothari then discussed the natures of the confession of the accused Haji which was retracted. The confession was made 12 days after his arrest, and the accused made it while in police-custody. The accused was remanded to police custody after the confession was made. The procedure adopted by the police as also by the Magistrate Chaganlal who recorded the confession was in contravention of law and the circular of the High Court. Therefore the confession lost its value. Mr. Kothari cited rulings of the High Court.

The addresses of Mr. Kemp and the other pleaders will be finished to-morrow.

AHMEDABAD SECOND SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 20.

The second special tribunal reassembling this morning, Mr. V. J. Patel, counsel for accused, proceeded with the cross-examination of witness Some Jesing in the Vadod Wire-cutting Case. Witness deposed that his house was searched 4 or 5 days after the cutting of wires in connection with a theft of wheat bags thrown out of a waggon of a running train. He could not say if Moti Jalam's house was searched in this connection but he did know that Soma Bhatta's house was searched on suspicion of theft. Witness said he was forced to accompany the mob headed by Moti Shanker under protest. He refused to join it as he had not taken his meal. Accused Nos. 10, 11 and 14 had been to the Naka where witness and one Shanker Raiji had gone to call the watchmen Bhula Nana and Wagha Baji for the purpose of wire-cutting. On the scene of offence he did not see any instrument with which wires were cut as he was looking the other way to watch if anybody turned up. He heard the sound produced by the cutting of wires.

Lallu Babaji, a Dharala, was the next witness taken up for examination. He deposed that he knew the wire-cutting incident. He had gone that morning to Mogur which is two miles distant from Vadod to see his father-in-law who was ill there. He returned by the station route. He saw Manibhai, station master, Navli, talking with accused Nos. 2, 10, 17 who informed the former that they were going to cut wires that night and he should not inform about this by sending a telegrahic message. Then the three walked away to their village on the assurance of station master Manibhai who requested them not to cut wires between the two signals of Navli station. In cross-examination witness contradicted himself.

Dhula Nana was the next witness cited. He deposed that he was a watchman at Vao Naka of Nadod. He knew the wire-cutting incident at Vadod. He was present at the Dariai Naka where four men accused Nos. 7. 10, 14 and Babar Amtha, approver, came to call Wagu Baji and others saying Moti Shanker, accused No. 1 wanted them at the big tank. Accused No. 10 had a ladder with him, the approver had a big hammer with him, No. 7 had a small hammer and a piece of iron and Marga Shanker had a stick. Waga Baji, Shanker Raiji, Soma Jesa and witness went to the tank side where they saw among others accused Nos. 1, 19, 24, 25, 23, 6, 17, 16, 21, 29, 5, 3, 14, 32, 11, 18, 12 and 13. They were armed with sticks and Dharias. They went to Gora Talavdi via Vanian Road. Witness and his three companions said they would not leave their Naka unguarded, whereupon accused No. 1 said they should accompany them or else they would be dismissed from service. They all therefore went to Gora Talavdi. Accused Nos. 1, 12, 13 held the ladder tight to the post. No. 11 and the approver climbed the ladder. As witness was placed to guard and report if some policeman were coming, he did not see who cut the wires, but he heard the sound produced by the cutting.

In cross-examination by Mr. V. J. Patel witness admitted having been sentenced twice for 6 months each time for illicit traffic in liquor. The examination was not over when the court rose for the day.

RIVAL TO TELEPHONE.

INVENTION THAT MAY BE USED IN POST OFFICE.

An invention of great commercial possibilities, which may equal in importance the telephone, is the hot wire microphone, and it was the subject of a claim by the inventor, Major Tucker, before the Royal Commission of Awards to Inventors in mail week.

Mr. Romer, for the claimant, said the award of £4,000 was made in March on the undertaking that the patent be handed back to the inventor. The award had not been paid, and a letter had been received from the Treasury to say that the Government desired to reassign the patent asbolutely to the patentee.

Claimant desired to have the patent for his own use. Experiments were constantly proceeding, and the invention was one of world-wide importance. Therefore, the patentee was not anxious to get rid of any of his prospective rights.

It was used by a great many people, and had been captured by the enemy.

Mr. Trevor Watson, for the Treasury, said its probable use by the Post Office was mentioned as one of its commercial possibilities.

An arrangement was made, on the lines of a suggsestion by the Chairman, that the patent should be assigned to Major Tucker with a license to the Crown to use it as they thought fit. Major Tucker, will, therefore, have the commercial use of it, but the State will have the use as far as the Post Office is concerned. The chairman expressed the hope that the £4,000 would be paid very promptly by the Treasury.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

SURAT'S PROTEST AGAINST INJUSTICE TO INDIANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 20.

The following resolutions were passed by the Surat Medical Union at the extraordinary meeting held on the 14th instant, in connection with the I.M.S. reforms about to be introduced:—

"That the Surat Medical Union endorses all the resolutions of the Bombay Medical Union on the subject of impending reforms in the Indian Medical Service."

"That the Surat Medical Union further adds that as the Indian Medical profession is utterly helpless to do anything in the matter, it only resolves to express its feelings against the injustice about to be done to the Indians in the Indian Medical Service."

MEETING OF POONA DOCTORS.

A meeting of the medical practioners of Poona, holding registrable qualifications, will be held in Kibe's Wada, Budhawar Peth (Aryabhushan Press) to-morrow at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) to consider certain resolutions with regard to the present condition of the Medical Services in India and the method of bringing about changes in the same, in conformity with the altered circumstances of the times.

'DIAN SURVEYORS HONOURED.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS AND CERTIFICATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 21.

Col. Ryder, Surveyor-General of India, yesterday presented medals and certificates to three surveyors who did active service in the Salonika Survey Department and they had the distinction of being on the staff of the Survey of India party to work in Europe. The Department also supplied survey parties for Mesopotamia, Persia, and East Africa. In his speech Col. Ryder paid a tribute to the memory of Surveyor Ramcharan and Khalasees who died in active service. He referred to the excellent work of Captain Simons who was in charge of the detachment and described the trying circumstances under which surveyors Gulam Rasulkhan and Munshi Abdul Azeem accomplished their work and won Indian Distinguished Service Medals. He specially referred to the work of Ganpat Sayaji for surveying the main road in Strumica and added a word of praise to the work of Surveyor Mokhan Chand who along with Ganapat Sayaji stuck to his work tenaciously. Among those present were all members of the Survey of India Department in Bangalore including Col. Coldstream and Major Thulier.

"RESPONSIBLE GOVT. DAY" IN AKOLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

AKOLA, Aug. 19.

Under the auspices of the Home Rule League branch Akola, a public meeting was held to celebrate the day of 20th August as the responsible government day. Mr. Khare pleader presided.

Mr. Kelker, addressed the meeting and explained the true theory of responsible government and said that the announcement made on 20th August is not a proclamation but only an announcement. He further said we must exert our utmost to get them widened to our advantage. Mere increase in a few posts of the Civil Service is not now our demand; we demand full provincial government and substantial share in the Central Government. He said unless this is granted the coming Legislative Councils would be a mere burden upon the poverty of India. The speaker laid much stress upon the Declaration of Rights and invoked the audience to try to get them.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A Press Note states:—It is notified for general information that it is no longer necessary for Indian ladies to obtain the previous sanction of the General Officer Commanding, Aden Brigade, before landing at Aden.

An Agra message says:—Thakur Harden Singh, retired Deputy Collector, against whom a case is pending on a charge of making a false statement in the court, has obtained an injunction from the Allahabad High Court for stay of proceedings till the rule is disposed of by the High Court.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd presided at the Board of Management Meeting at the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday afternoon.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lloyd attended the Vice-Chancellor's "At Home" to Fellows of the University and their wives at the Convocation Hall on Thursday afternoon.

The Hon. Sir George Barnes, the Hon. Mr. H. F. Howard, the Hon. Mr. H. Sharp, the Hon. Sir Arthur Anderson and Brig-General H. O. Vincent have arrived at Government House, Bombay.

Mr. Kenneth McIntyre Kemp, has been appointed Public Prosecutor to conduct the prosecution in the trial of all persons who may be directed by the Local Government by order under section 3 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915. to be tried, before Commissioners appointed under the Act with effect from the date he receives charge from Mr. D. B. Binning.

INTERNATIONALISATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

REPORTED BRITISH APPROVAL.

INDIAN MOSLEM PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 21.

An emergency meeting of the Council of the All-India Moslem League was held on the 19th instant and it was resolved to cable the following message to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State for India, the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hasan and His Highness the Aga Khan:—

"Mussulmans greatly alarmed at the reported approval of British Government to internationalisation of Constantinople and Cession of Thrace to Greece. All-India Moslem League strongly urges British Government to desist from policy which must create resentment, bitterness and discontent throughout Moslem world, no settlement other than that repeatedly pressed being acceptable to Indian Mussulmans."

M. P.'S LIBEL ACTION.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT ON SAD DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

The action for alleged libel brought by Mr. A. Lyle-Samuel, M.P., against Odhams, Ltd., the National News, Ltd., and the Victoria House Printing Co., Ltd., had a sequel in the Court of Appeal on July 30, when Mr. Lyle-Samuel appealed from a decision of Mr. Justice Roche in chambers refusing to allow certain interrogatories to the defendants in the libel action.

Mr. Hogg, K.C. for appellant, said the appeal related to an interrogatory by which the plaintiff sought to discover what information the defendants had, and from whom they obtained it. Plaintiff had sought to put the usual questions to defendants as to the source of their information, but both the Master and Mr. Justice Roche had struck out the questions, acting upon a rule which prevented that question being asked in the case of a newspaper. The libel complained of was published in the "National News", when the plaintiff was a Parliamentary candidate for the Eye Division of Suffolk.

Counsel read the article complained of, which contained the following passages:

An Unfitted Candidate.

Mr. Lyle-Samuel and the Eye Division.

Past Record of a Coalition Nominee.

Then followed an In Memoriam advt. from a newspaper, relating to the death of the wife of Alexander Wenyon Lyle-Samuel at an L.C.C. asylum in August, 1914.

RICH WIDOW.

The article continued:

"Behind that In Memoriam advertisement lurks an unhappy domestic tragedy But what is more, it serves to remind us that the man whose wife died in the pauper lunatic asylum is to-day seeking the suffrages of the electors. . . . His unhappy wife, whose money had all been used in promoting the interests, educational and financial, of Mr. Samuel, had died in a pauper lunatic asylum while he was out on the other side of the Atlantic and Mr. Samuel had found a rich widow in New York, a Mrs. Lyle."

Mr. Douglas Hogg submitted that the rule upon which the interrogatory was struck out should not apply when the newspaper had chosen to attack and drag into light the private personal affairs of the person whom they were attacking.

The general rule was that if the facts alleged were facts which might be the subject of discussion and investigation by the Press, then the rule would apply, but if they found the Press being used for an attack upon the private career of a man which was not relevant to the matter the reason for the rule did not exist.

He mentioned that the "In Memoriam" notice was inserted in the "Morning Post" by some malicious person.

They had offered an undertaking that if the source of the information were revealed no further proceedings should be taken against the person giving the information.

"A WICKED LIE."

Counsel added that defendants pleaded justification and fair comment, and Odhams, Ltd., denied publication. Plaintiff's case was that what had been said about him was a wicked lie.

Lord Justice Bankes, in giving judgment, said in the case of an action against a newspaper for libel it was well established there was an exception to the rule which required a defendant to disclose the sources of information in respect of which he was sued. He did not think there were any special circumstances in the present case which justified a departure from the rule. The appeal therefore failed. Lord Justice Scrutton concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed.—The "Daily News."

PLEASE NOTE.

TELEPHONE No. 4458.

Telegram :—"Royalmotor."

When you require Michelin, Dunlop, Firestone, or other well-known motor tyres and accessories,

ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.,

opp. Imperial Cinema,

Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

THE CRADDOCK SCHEME.

DENOUNCED BY MASS MEETING IN RANGOON

DEMAND FOR EQUAL TREATMENT WITH INDIANS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Aug. 18.

An overflow mass meeting was held on Sunday denouncing Sir Reginald Craddock's reform scheme as illiberal, demanding equal treatment with the Indians of major provinces, and asserting unity of Indians and Burmans in political life. The Chairman was a Burmese, but important speakers were Indians.

ALLEGED DISPOSAL OF A GIRL FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

CHARGE AGAINST BROTHER-IN-LAW AND SISTER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, August 20.

Eric Kees and his wife Alice Kees, the brother-in-law, and sister, respectively, of Miss Adelaide Philbin, a girl of about fourteen years of age, were to-day placed before Mr. Swinhoe, Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge under Section 272 I. P. Code, for "letting to hire or otherwise disposing of a minor", to wit Miss Adelaide Philbin, fourteen years of age, to Miss Mitchel for immoral purposes. It is alleged by the prosecution that the girl was rescued from her evil surroundings and places in the Salvation Army Reserve Home. The Magistrate postponed hearing till Friday, and in interim directed the release of Kees and his wife on a bail of Rs. 700 and Rs. 200, respectively.

ALLEGED DEFAMATORY ARTICLES.

CLAIM OF DAMAGES AGAINST EDITOR OF "NYAK."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

At the High Court on Wednesday before the Master a suit was filed on behalf of Pundit Rajendra Nath Vidyabhusan against Panchcowrie Banerjee, Satyendra Narain Mukherjee, and Sasadhar Ghose, editor, proprietor, and printer, respectively, of a daily vernacular newspaper called "Nyak" claiming Rs. 25,000 as damages for publishing alleged defamatory articles which formed the subject matter of recent police court proceedings. The plaint was admitted and a written statement was directed to be filed.

B P. STUDENTS' FEDERATION CONVENTION.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Aug. 16.

The assistant secretary of the Baroda branch of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation writes:—

His Highness the Gaekwar has become a patron of the Federation paying a donation of Rs. 300.

In view of the coming convention of the Federation at Baroda, a public meeting was convened on Thursday the 14th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Khaserao Jhadar, Mr. Sahjavral Mukerjea being the principal speaker. A reception committee was organised at the meeting for the coming convention. A novel feature of this year's convention—and a feature entirely new to the Indian student life so far as is known,—will be a University Social gathering of past and present students of the University of Bombay in connection with the convention. This is a new departure from all precedents and it is hoped that all of our sympathisers will actively help us in our new undertaking by their presence and make the idea a success. Mr. M. N. Mehta, the Dewan of Baroda has accepted the presidentship of the Executive Council. It has also been decided to hold Inter-collegeate sports and games.

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LORD WILLINGDON MEMORIAL

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—On the eve of Lord Willingdon's departure from Bombay a public meeting was convened by the Sheriff of Bombay for the purpose of voting a memorial to Lord Willingdon. The proposition evoked opposition and was defeated. In England I was unable to fathom the cause or origin of the opposition, or assess the extent or intensity of the feeling provoked. But I understand it was considerable, if not overwhelming and unparalleled. I regret to say that few official acts have caused me greater pain and distress than this popular protest. I do not suggest there were no mistakes or even blunders in Lord Willingdon's administration. Personally, as President of the Indian Home Rule League at the time, I had a great grievance against him for his unjustifiable ordinance against Home Rulers. Nevertheless I would have cordially supported the movement for a memorial to him. All who had opportunities for forming an intelligent judgment declared without dissent that Lord Willingdon's sympathy with the advanced political aspirations of the people of India was sound and thorough. Several whispered to the *sotto voce* that he was warmly advocating provincial autonomy in his confidential correspondence with Mr. W. Chamberlain, then Secretary of State for India. One of them went so far as to say that even the famous Memorandum of the Nineteen, which ruffled Lord Chelmsford's equanimity, owed its conception to Lord Willingdon's inspiration. Above all, one who saw him at work from day to day for seven years, assured me that he positively "slaved" for India sowing and exploring every avenue of service. My own humble opinion is that within the circumscribed powers he possessed he acquitted himself remarkably well, and certainly strove strenuously and successfully for our political advancement and general amelioration. If any evidence or confirmation of his achievement is demanded, it is furnished by the Memorandum of Evidence, submitted to the Joint Committee on Indian Reform Bill by the Congress Deputation. It is drafted by Mr. Horniman for which I call this sentence:—"In view of the accusation that has been freely made in this country that the Congress has made extreme demands at the bidding of "Extremist" leaders, we would emphasise that the Congress, generally speaking, is asking for little more than is proposed by the Government of Bombay under Lord Willingdon." Could there be a higher tribute to his goodwill or a more consoling vindication of his administration. Can the most progressive Nationalist expect anything more satisfactory than to have Lord Willingdon in the same book of reforms as himself? I am sure Bombay was misled. It certainly did not voice the opinion of the whole province. Let us make amends. Officials seldom repair the wrong they do. But that is no model for us. Our duty is clear. "The path of duty is also the path of honour, truth and justice." I should like to see the movement revived.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matharpacady, Aug. 20.

"A NUISANCE."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent Dr. Sukhia's letter in your today's issue under the heading "A nuisance," though I endorse every word he writes as to the nuisance and danger to the pedestrians walking on the Kennedy Sea Face foot-path, I am astonished that Dr. Sukhia though he is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate himself, does not bring the law-breakers to their senses by prosecuting them or handing them over to the police. Is not an Honorary Magistrate competent to deal with such cases? While I bear out what Dr. Sukhia complains, I have to add that these riders and their syces ride or lead their horses through the wicket-gate by the side of the Church Gate Station, and expose themselves and other pedestrians to danger. Suppose after the animals have entered one wicket-gate and while on the rail and when the level-crossing gates are closed for expected trains, take fright or become restive, what would be the consequence to them as well as to pedestrians passing through. Are not the Railway Authorities liable for all consequences? Do they wait until mishaps occur? What is the earthly use of putting up notice-boards warning the riders not to ride or lead horses through the wicket-gate? I trust the police and the railway authorities will take severe examplary steps against the law-breakers and prevent danger to people.—Yours, etc.,

R. T. NARIMAN.

August 19.

NEW JAMATKHANA IN SURAT

(Associated Press.)

GUJARAT, Aug. 21.

An opening ceremony was performed on August 12th at Surat by the religious head of the Broach community in connection with the new Jamatkhana, Madressa, and a chawl constructed at a cost of Rs. 90,000 by Mr. Abdul Hossain Abdulalli Rupawalla of Bombay who had donated a sum of Rs. 23,500 towards constructing a Madresa and a Jamathana in another locality and another sum of Rs. 1,500 towards necessary repairs in the old musjid. For the upkeep of the musjid and the Madressa rents of the eight shops in the chawl estimated to yield between Rs. 2,000 and 2,700 are set aside by the donor.

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RELIEF OPERATIONS IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 21.

The only districts in which actual relief operations under the Famine Code, either as famine or as test areas, were found necessary until the end of July, 1919, were in the districts of Ganjam and Kistna. In Ganjam the number of people in receipt of relief at the end of July was 119,842 out of which 86,153 were on gratuitous relief. Corresponding figures at the end of the previous month were 1,47,607 and 89,865 respectively. As matters now stand it does not seem likely that the relief operations will be required beyond October, 1919, by which time early crops will have been harvested in several districts. Government have increased the Budget provision from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs; adequare arrangements have been made for supply of food grains to all affected tracts and steps have been taken to remit and suspend revenues where necessary. A special establishment employed to disburse loans under the Agriculturists and Land Improvement Loans Acts to those desirous of undertaking agricultural and land improvements continued to work in Ganjam, and the amounts disbursed under these acts in the district up to end of july were Rs. 212,119 and Rs. 1,100 respectively. His Excellency the Governor visited the Ganjam district early in August and inspected progress of famine operations.

GUJERATI SAHITYA PARISHAD.

(Associated Press.)

GUJERAT, Aug. 21.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Sixth Gujarati Sahitya Parishad will be held at 6 p.m. on August 22, at Ahmedabad when consideration will be given to the questions of selecting the President of the Parishad and Chairman in charge of literature, history and science sections.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was moderately good rain during the week in the Presidency proper. Standing crops have been damaged by floods in parts of Karachi districts. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops are nearly over. Fodder-supply is insufficient in Karachi, Nawabshah and Cutch. Situation is improving with green grass, which is now available everywhere. Agricultural stock is generally sufficient. Cattle is in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking purposes and for irrigation is sufficient Prices of food-grains are high but generally steady.

The report on scarcity and famine is as follows:—There was moderate to slight rain during the week in parts of the Belgaum district and in the Kathiawar Agency, and slight in the affected districts of Gujarat and the Deccan, in the Bijapur district and in the Rewa Kantha Agency. The standing crops were generally in good condition except in the Bijapur district and in parts of four districts of the Deccan and of the Belgaum district where they are withering for want of sufficient rain. The kharif crops in the Sholapur and Bijapur districts and in parts of the Ahmednagar district have failed but these are mainly rabi tracts. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and in parts of the Poona district. Village works continue in the Ahmedabad district only. One test work is still open in the Poona district and one in the Palitana State of the Kathiawar Agency. The test work in Poona was to be closed on 18th August. The numbers of persons on relief works on the last day of the week ending 16th August were 18,339. The numbers of dependants were 9,406. The numbers on the village and test works were 1,621 and 338 in the British districts. The number on the test work in Kathiawar was 91. The numbers on the relief, village and test works continue to decrease, the figures for the previous week being 19,366, 1,985 and 340. The numbers on gratuitous relief, including the village servants in the affected British districts, have increased slightly from 68,400 to 70,564, the Panch Mahals and Poona districts alone contributing to this increase, due to the closure of relief works wholly in the former and partially in the latter district. The people on relief works are generally in good condition and relief measures are adequate. No marked increase in mortality and crime is reported. Public health is generally good, except for slight cholera in some places. No wandering or emaciation was noticed. The prices of food-grains are falling in the Panch Mahals, Kaira and East Khandesh districts and in the Kathiawar Agency; they are steady elsewhere. Cheap grain shops are still working and takavi is still being distributed in several districts. The supply of water is sufficient. green grass is now available in sufficient quantities, except in Bijapur where the fodder supply is inadequate. The condition of cattle is generally good.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major B. Higham, M.B., B.Sc. (Lon.), I.M.S., to act as Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, and Professor of Chemistry, Grant Medical College, Bombay, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Dickinson, M.B., B.Ch. (Edin.), I.M.S., proceeding, on leave, pending further orders.

The total collection of income-tax in Bengal during the year 1918-19 amounted to Rs. 22,33,322 salaries contributing Rs. 27,57,058.

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BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, August 21).

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of an Assistant Judge for a period of four months, and to appoint Mr. Thavardas Dayaram Vaswani to hold it and to do duty as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge in Sind vice Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Sukkur, pending further orders.

Mr. R. T. Barker, Third Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, who has been appointed by the Governor-General in Council to be a probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, to do duty as Assistant Superintendent of Police in Sind, with effect from 1st August 1919.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector for a period of three months, and to appoint Mr. Subrao Venkatesh Kulkarni to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., on leave.

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India furlough for three months in extension of the leave sanctioned.

Mr. H. V. Braham, I.C.S., Acting Collector of Satara, is granted, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his acting appointment, such privilege leave as may be due in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

The Reverend R. L. Wormald has been appointed to be Assistant Chaplain of Deolali with effect from the 24th July 1919.

Mr. F. W. Marrs, Educational Inspector, Central Division, has been granted such privilege leave as may be due to him on the 12th July 1919, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. Jehangir Sorabshaw Commissariat to act as Professor of Logic and English, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. H. V. Hampton or pending further orders.

Mr. G. T. Garratt, I.C.S., to act as under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial, Special and Separate Departments, vice Mr. C. G. Adam, I.C.S.

Mr. H. C. Cruesle, B.Sc., Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for four months and thirteen days combined with furlough for one month and seventeen days with effect from such date as he avails himself of it.

Sahibzada Haroon Qadr Syud Moosa Ali Meerza, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr. Salman Badr-ud-in Tyabji, Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad District, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Gujarat Irrigation Distrirct, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Sahibzada Meerza or until further orders.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is the statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 9th August, 1919:—

Bombay City, 4; West Khandesh District, 9; Satara District, 12; Ratnagiri District, 18; Dharwar District: Hubli Town 3, Other places 18; Karachi District: Karachi City 2; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 20; Kathiawar Agency, 4. Total 90.

The total subscriptions for the new Indian Loan upto 19th August, 1919, are Rs. 14,29,17,800 inclusive of Rs. 8,29,93,75 in shape of war bonds.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGED MURDER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Pursee Duyana and others v. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Shah and Hayward.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. W. Baker, Sessions Judge of Satara. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to death.

The facts are briefly these:—

The prosecution case was that the deceased Lakhu and one Duyana Patil, father of the first accused, were not on good terms. Duyana was the Police Patil of Undola in the Satara District. The deceased Lakhu had been adopted many years ago by one Gunda, and his widow contested the adoption. In the litigation which followed the adoption, Lakhu was assisted by the family of the first accused, and the adoption was held proved. Lakhu, in consideration for his success in the suit agreed to give one-third of his property to Duyana Patil and he passed an agreement to that effect. Afterwards Lakhu refused to abide by the agreement and to carry out the terms of the deed of gift. This had caused the enmity between the parties. The deceased was a man of bad character and had been convicted several times. It was added that this was done at the instance of the Police Patil. Lakhu had even once assaulted the Patil. The villagers of Undola were also hostile to the deceased and his house was burnt. Lakhu and his adoptive mother then shifted to Talegaon, but the deceased always used to go to Undola to look after his lands. On the 27th of March, 1919, the deceased was returning from Undola in the evening when he was attacked by several persons with swords and axes and very severely wounded. They left him there. Lakhu was said to have survived till about 8 o'clock next morning, and during that time, it was alleged, he gave the names of the three accused as his assailants. In the investigation which followed the first accused produced a sword, and an axe belonging to the second accused, was also produced by the brother of the first accused. All the weapons were stained with blood. The body of Lakhu was horribly mutilated. There were 38 wounds on the body, and one leg and one arm were completely severed from the trunk.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of murder and observed that the murder was of an atrocious nature and there were no extenuating circumstances. The accused who were all young men, were presumably instigated by others to commit the murder. He felt that the offence deserved the extreme penalty and would leave it to higher authority to decide whether the youth of the accused should be considered as a ground for commutation of sentences, if the convictions were confirmed.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments acquitted the accused observing that there was ample room for very grave doubts as to the guilt of the accused. The evidence was insufficient and unreliable to bring home the charge to the accused.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. K. H. Kelker appeared for the first and third accused; Mr. Nadkerni appeared for the second accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

Through communication between Attuk and Khairabad was restored at 8 p.m. on Wednesday.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF AUGUST, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

102-17—Madhowji K & Ch. Waghji Ramdas and anr v. Cooverji Madan, Purnanand and Cl, Part heard.

1354-18—Matu J and M, Haji Mahomed Taki Dhedusti v Thacker Mathuradas Manji Valji, Mulla and Mulla, For postponement.

1275-18—Payne and Co, H J Billimoria and Co a firm v Sardar Saheb Jhanda Singh, Malvi M R and Co.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dave v Nakrabhai Juthabhai Shaw and Co, M B Chothia.

1148-18—Mulji and Tha, Vinayack Shantaram Pandurang v Radhabai widow, Daph F and D.

630-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Messrs Sankalchand Ratanchand a firm, Moti and Devi.

694-16—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Rupchand Saroopchand, Kharas & Co.

481-18—Kharas and Co, Dominic M D Cruz and ors v Anandrao Dayanath Kirtiker and anr, Dubash and Co.

1048-18—Edg G W and Co, Nazar Abdulla Dharamsey v K Mistry alias Kalekhiuf Vazirkhan Master, Motichand and D.

1465-19—Bhai K and G, Desai Vanchand Rajpal and ors v Lakhmichand Manekchand, Edg G W and Co.

1101-18—Khambatta and Co, Amarchand Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meheralli Dharamsey, Sme B and Co.

1597-18—Khambatta and Co, Sukhia Hazarimal and Co a firm v Nazar Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Sme B and Co

CHAMBER BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 22ND OF AUGUST 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

(IN CHAMBERS) LIST-A ATTORNEYS

1325-19—N C Dalal, Chandumal Ghanshamdas a firm v Chunifam Jesraj a firm, 29-4-19.

1340-19—N C Dalal, Vadilal Purshotamdas a firm v Mathuradas Moorarji a firm, Bhimji and Co, 29-4-19.

2290-19—Mehta D and L, D Chhotalal and Co a firm v Mohanlal Sarupchand a firm, 31-7-19.

2432-19—Matubhai J and M, Harnandrai Baijnath a firm v Cheniram Jasraj a firm, Ragh N and Co, 12-8-19.

MISCELLANEOUS SUMMONSES.

1361-17—Jehangir M and S, The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation v Mahomedalli Abdulla Rajkotwalla 4-8-19.

T and I J Re Sitaram Ganpat, deceased—Mulji and Tha, Ganpat Manaji Gholap v Bhimji Dagdoji Khasate, 14-8-19.

1010-19—Khunderao L and M, Narsinha Marthur Bhandaray and Co v P Tours and Sons a firm, J O 31-3-19.

1732-18—Pandia and Co, Khadizabibi widow v Kazi Gulam Varis Kazi Ali and ors, Parties concerned 24-7-19.

2130-19—Dharamsi and Co, Abu Bakar Osman v Govru Miya Bapu Javle, J G 2-8-19.

69-19—Purnanand and Club, Sha Jamnadas Maganlal a firm v Purzamal Gajanand a firm, Patell and Eze, 14-8-19.

1337-19—Bhai K and G, K Bessho v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co, 15-8-19.

O S 2493-19—Dikshit M and Co, Sarupchand Lakhmichand v Harilal Moreshwar and Co.

FOR DISPOSAL.

546-18—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Radhakissan Ramjivan a firm, Jam R and D.

1386-19—Merwanji K and Co, Abdul Rahim Haji Mahomed Rafee Amazee v Haji Hoosein Tari and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1662-19—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Bhawanidas v Meghji Jugjiwan a firm, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1117-18—Bhaishanker K and G, Meghji Lakhmidas v Lalchand Damodhar a firm Mulla and M, Part heard.

1393-18—Bhai K and G, Likhraj Tekchand v Mathuradas Lowji, and anr, Ard D and Co.

1513-18—Bhaishanker K & G, Vassanji Sons and Co a firm v. Ramchandra Ramvallabh a firm, Payne & Co.

1168-18—Daphtary F and D, Joharsing Dolatram a firm v. Ratilal Lakmidas a firm, Purshotamrai & Co.

82-18—Dastur & Co., Damji Dharsey and ors v. Ratanchand Dayachand & ors, Daphtary F & D, Motichand and D.

1028-17 Vachha and Co., Bai Durga widow v. Shrinivas Shivchandrai & anr, N C Dalal.

210-18—Unwalla P & P, Ruttonsey Premji v. Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Bhai K & G, Raghavaya N & Co., Nanu H & Co.

417-18—Metha D & L, Pedro Rego Fourtado v. Vallabdas Nathabhai, Shroff and D.

1021-18—Mehta D & L, Messrs P M Goolmahomed and Co. a firm v. Messrs G Molini & Co. a firm, Jamsetjee R & D.

1547-18—Puranand & Co., Messrs Vireshwar Ramji a firm v. Sha Harakhchand Rupchand a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

476-18—Bhai K & G, Mangoomal Jethanand a firm v. Ratanchand Gulabumal & anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1604-20879-18—Girdhardas Harakhji and anr v. Chhagonlal and anr, Jamsetji R & D.

S C Ct 1110-20925-18—Bhimji and Co., Abdullabhai Mahomeddalli & anr v. M A Palherni, Metha D and L.

1309-17—Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally v. Vohra Miya Saheb Jeewabhoy Cumroodin & ors, Mer K & Co., Jam R & D, Edg G W & Co., Little & Co.

12-18—Jam R & D, Essabhai Shaik Heptoolla v. Abdul Hoosein Tyebally & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co., Mer K & Co.

In Re Arbn Act IX of 1899, Payne & Co., Abdul Hussein Tyebally Rangwalla v. Ajabshaw Mulla Abdul Hoosein & ors, Parties Concerned.

556-18—Madh K & C, Dhanji Mowji a firm v. Vallabhdas Naranji a firm, Bhimji & Co.

915-18—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Manilal Parbhalal a firm, Daph F & D.

95-18—Ard H D & Co., Jethabhoy Kallianji v. Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madh K & Ch.

1004-18—Vachha and Co, Manji Hirji and Co a firm v The New Mahaluxmi Oil Mills Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1385-18—Edg G W and Co, Buchoomiya Joosubmiya v Dwarkanath Harischandra and ors, Daph F and D.

1212-13—Craigie B and C, Manchershaw Cursetji Khan Saheb v Sorabji Framji Kathoke, Forbes and Co.

872-18—Mulla and Mulla, Bai Jenaboo widow and anr v Esufally Mahomedally Bandookwalla and ors, Jam R and D.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE.

ARMY CLOTHING CONTRACTORS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Khairaz, Inspector Jeffris of the C.I.D., charged one Ranchoddas Viji, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Vallabdas Lallubhai and Company, Army Clothing Contractors, with offering Rs. 50 as bribe to Sergeant Simmons, Head Examiner of the Army Clothing Factory at Colaba.

It appeared that in the month of April last, the Military authorities were making wholesale rejections of inferior goods supplied by the contractors. The accused's firm was therefore to suffer a loss in consequence of the rejections. On the 2nd of April the accused went up to Sergeant Simmons' bunglow and offered him a fifty rupee note as bribe and requested him to cancell some of the rejected orders. The Sergeant declined to accept the bribe. The accused however insisted on the Sergeant's accepting it. Sergeant Simmons in order to get rid of him for the moment took the note and asked the accused to write his name and address on a piece of paper. Sergeant Simmons then brought the matter to the notice of his superiors who placed the matter in the hands of the C. I. D.

The accused pleaded guilty and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH FROM STRANGULATION.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Arthur Hemingway, Chief Engineer, on board in s.s. Panayestis at present lying in the Princess Dock who was found hanging dead in the funnel on the vessel on Wednesday night.

The master of the ship Capt. John Duncan said the donkeyman informed him on Wednesday night that the deceased was hanging dead in the funnel, and witness found him in that condition. The deceased was about three years in the ship, and there were differences between the second engineer and the deceased. About a week ago the deceased complained of an assault by the second engineer. Witness complained to the Shipping Master about it who come on board and the second engineer was warned. The two men did not seem to agree about their work. The deceased was not seriously ill. Witness then produced a letter which he had found in the wallet addressed to Mr. Pearondis in which the deceased after describing the trouble he had after taking the pilot had stated that he told the second engineer to put a turn of packing on the donkey glands which he refused to do saying they were in port and it was Sunday. The deceased told him that it was an order and must be obeyed, when he said he would not take orders from the deceased, as he was not fit to be in charge and was always doing unnecessary work. "I may say that the deceased wrote "from the time he signed on he had not tried to help things a bit. All he thinks about is his own personal comfort and if anything went repairing it should be sent ashore, and nothing should be repaired by ship's engineers.

Witness said he had seen the bruise caused by the assault. The deceased did not threaten to commit suicide.

The second engineer, K. A. Jenkins, said the deceased suffered from piles and latterly he did not eat at all properly. The deceased came to witness' room and they talked in a friendly way, witness never assaulted him; the deceased was not fit physically and would not take any responsibility; he never threatened to take his life. He was not mentally deranged, but was weak. Witness threatened to assault him when he would not come to the Shipping Master to settle matters.

The jury returned a verdict of death from strangulation, the deceased having hanged him self by the neck.

MODEL DWELLINGS FOR MIDDLE AND POOR CLASS PEOPLE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The principal factors that contribute to disease conditions and high mortality from consumption, pneumonia, small-pox, measles and digestive disorders in Bombay are the faulty methods of building chawls, insufficient light and ventilation, insufficient water supply for the needs of the poor when they return sweating from their mills and factories late in the evening when the water supply is generally shut off; where water is available they have to resort to quarrelling to even head-breaking point at times to get a bucketfull of water from the lonely water tap placed at the end of the chawl for the use of the occupants of some ten or 15 rooms on a floor. Those that are weak and unable to fight do not bathe and thus contract disease through perspiration and unwashed clothes. There being a common passage in all the chawls or tenements, children in indecent conditions of health come in contact in the gullies and contract diseases, especially measles and small-pox when they are in epidemic form, and die of pneumonia ultimately through fly-poisoning in the closed rooms. The landlords and their servants are indifferent to these conditions. Most of the chawls are so built in congested parts of Bombay that the respired air cannot get out of the building unless there be a strong breeze and consequently the most robust and healthy people become consumptives within a very short time and die. Quarrels amongst neighbours especially on account of water is a common occurence as will be seen every where. Caretakers of chawls are so indifferent that they know no other duty than to collect rents regularly. Very few people keep the insides and outsides of chawls clean according to Hygienic rules. As it is contemplated to build accommodations for the poor on a large scale I make the following suggestions to the authorities and builders. Chawls should be built in such a way that sun light enters the living rooms both in the morning and evening, i.e., from east to west.

(2) To attain this object chawls or tenements should be built in a circular way with an independent passage or stair-case to each tenement or room.

(3) The living or sleeping room should be above the cook room and not in front as is the case in the old chawls.

(4) Each cook room should contain a masonry water tank of 150 gallons capacity with a contrivance to send back surplus water when it is filled and just in front of it there should be a washing place. Above this washing place should be the landing to the upper room and the storage tank should be replenished by a service pipe communicating with the main storage tank or water main.

(5) Each compartment should be so completely shut off from the other that there should be no sort of communication with the neighbour either on account of water or for any other purpose.

(6) Waste water of the rooms should be utilised in flushing water closets if there is room for one to be built in the compartment itself.

(7) When there is no window rear there is a chimney or wind-sail should be constructed communicating with the top floor to the ground floor.

(8) All chawls should have flat terraces instead of tiled roofs to prevent the harbouring of rats.

(9) The walls of the rooms should be of cement or of such thickness as will admit of large sized niches or wall cupboards being made into them to avoid the necessity of driving nails in to the walls.

(10) The water supply to the main building should be through the intermediary of a large sized storage tank which shall hold a days supply of water during the non-supply hours.

(11) These tanks should be lined with cement and stone glazed tiles from the bottom to the top with a self stopping cock at the top and outlet cock at the bottom and a distributing tap at the middle of the height. For example, if the chawl contains 400 souls the capacity of the storage tank should be 300 by 20 ft. 9, 000 or 10 000 gallons in the non-supply hours. Besides there should be an emergency tank holding 2 000 gallons to provide for these who have to go in for the extra water supply by paying in the main rooms and to extinguish fires when the supply is cut off as also to supply water for general washing and drinking purposes. This should be located in the centre of the compound away from all sources of pollution either from privies, urinals or accidental blowing of filth from above.

(12) Each tenement should be provided with a masonry shoot running from the top floor to the ground floor cutchra being thrown in instead of through the windows.

(13) Each room tenement should have two stair-cases from outside to allow of ingress and egress in case of fire. In fact each house should be self sufficient.

These are my rough suggestions, dictated by my bitter experiences, to guide the builders of future healthy dwellings and if they are carried out I am sure all communicable diseases will disappear in an incredibly short time.—Yours, etc.,

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PRISON REFORM.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S RESOLUTION.

A resolution by the Government of India, Home Department states that during the session of the Imperial Legislative Council at Delhi in the cold weather of 1913-14, a resolution was adopted recommending that a joint Commission of officials and non-officials be appointed to investigate the whole subject of jail administration and to suggest improvements in the light of the experience of the West. Such a course is consistent with the manner in which prison management has developed in this country. Four general enquiries have already been held, in the years 1838, 1864, 1877 and 1888-89, respectively, into the whole question of the administration of jails. There have, of course, been numerous independent discussions and declarations of policy on special points, either of a general character or in relation particularly to individual provinces, but the main lines of advance followed have been the result of the reports then submitted. This, therefore, is the first reason for advocating such a procedure now, namely, that it has yielded beneficial results in the past and that a considerable period of time has elapsed since resort was last had to a general enquiry.

But an even stronger ground than this exists. Without in any way desiring to underestimate the valuable results which have accrued from the labours of these different committees, and while fully cognisant of the great advances which have been made in jail management, thanks to the energetic efforts of local Governments, the Governor General in Council considers that, as a general statement, it is not unfair to say that attention has mainly been directed hitherto to the improvement of prison administration on lines and standards which in recent times have undergone considerable modification, at any rate in the West. This was, indeed, inevitably the case. When an attempt was first made in 1838 to deal with the subject comprehensively and thoroughly, the foundations of an efficient system had practically still to be laid. Diversity of practice in different provinces was the rule rather than the exception, and this complaint recurs even in connection with the latest enquiry of 1888-89. The Prisons Act of 1894 (Act IX of 1894) was the first recognition by the Legislature that in certain respects uniformity must be insisted upon, and its enactment was the result of Surgeon-Major Lethbridge's recommendations, as subsequently re-examined in 1891-92 by a departmental committee. In appointing the committee of 1888-89, the Government of India (vide their Resolution Nos. 458—464, dated the 9th October 1888) expressly stated that they had no wish to reconsider the principles laid down by the three preceding investigations, and so great has been the leeway to be made up in what may be termed the essentials of any prison system, e.g., an efficient jail service, proper buildings and diet scales, suitable forms of labour, and the classification of prison offences and punishments, etc., etc., that the progress in these directions has absorbed much of the attention of the capable officers to whom the control of the Department is now entrusted. In all these directions a great advance has been achieved, but a review of the development of prison administration in the various provinces, in order to see what has been accomplished and what still remains to be done, would naturally form part of any further enquiry now held.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

But, over and above this, something more is required. Ideas on the subject of the treatment of prisoners have advanced rapidly in recent years largely under the stimulus of the quinquennial International Conferences of which the first was held in London in 1872 and the latest in America in 1910, and the deliberations of these bodies point to the importance of reformation as a main end to be sought for in a large number of cases. The Probation of Offenders Act, 1907, the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1908, and the Childrens' Act of the latter year are all instances of modern English legislation on the subject, of which the Borstal system (with the after care Borstal Association) and the encouragement given to Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies are conspicious results. The Government of India are well aware of the differences in prison practice in England and India, and they do not desire in any way to imply that all the latest experiments of the West are necessarily suitable for introduction in the East, but they are of opinion that the subject well merits detailed expert examination if the prevalent system in this country is to be saved from the reproach that it is failing to keep pace with modern ideas. It is true that in various provinces experiments with the Borstal system and with preventive methods as applied to criminal tribes are being made, but action is being taken by provinces individually and the scrutiny and co-ordination of the results attained are likely to ensure that lines of future policy are defined and mistakes avoided in the early stages. Exact uniformity of procedure in all provinces is no doubt impossible, and possibly undesirable, but, with adaptation in degree and detail to varying local conditions, there is no reason why the general principles governing the treatment of criminals should not be the same throughout the country.

TRANSPORTATION.

There remains the very important subject of transportation, about which much has been written in the past and into a discussion of the merits of which it is not proposed to enter, but recent enquiries and events have led the Government of India to doubt whether the administration of the Andamans as a penal settlement is not susceptible with advantage, of material change, or whether in fact the continuance of the Settlement in its present shape is in itself expedient. An enquiry in this direction may be expected to yield results of special value.

Subsequent to the discussion in the Legislative Council referred to above, the Government of India consulted all local Governments regarding the proposed enquiry into prisin administration in India and found that opinion was unanimously in favour of such an undertaking. They then secured the consent of His Majesty's Secretary of State to the appointment of a Committee of enquiry and the steps for constitution of the Committee were in progress on the date of the outbreak of war. That event rendered the conduct of the proposed enquiries outside India impossible and the project for appointing a Committee had to be for the time abandoned. Experience of the past 5 years has emphasized the necessity for this enquiry and the Government of India have now resolved, with the concurrence of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State, to take up the matter again.

THE COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

Accordingly it has been decided now to appoint a Committee to investigate the wohle system of prison administration in India with special reference to recent legislation and experience in Western countries. The constitution of the Committee will be as follows:—

Chairman:—The Hon. Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I., Member of Executive Council, Madras.

Members:—The Hon. Sir James DuBoulay K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Jackson, C.I.E., I.M.S Inspector-General of Prisons, Bombay; Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Walter J. Buchanan, K.C.I.E., I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons Bengal; Khan Bhahdur Hamid Hussain Delhi; Mr. D. M. Durai Raja, B.A., B.L., Madras; and Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Inspector of Prisons, Home Office, London.

Secretary:—Mr. D. Johnstone, I.C.S.

This Committee will assemble at an early date in London, and after examining the working of the prison system of Great Britain, and possibly of other countries including the United States of America, will return to India and, in the course of the next cold weather visit the various provinces of India and the Andamans. The Committee's enquiries will have particular reference to the following subjects, namely:—

(i) the efficacy and appropriateness of the existing systems of prison administration and restraint on liberty in India, including the Andamans and any settlements constituted under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1911;

(ii) the possibility of strengthening the reformatory influence of prison administration and discriminating in regard to the treatment of criminals of different classes and ages; and,

(iii) the best means of assisting prisoners after release to regain a position in society.

The Governor-General in Council does not propose to attempt an enumeration of the different points which under these main heads should occupy the attention of the Committee but, generally, it will be its duty to consider how far the methods which have been shown, by recent experience in other countries, to be beneficial in the treatment of prisoners, can usefully be applied to Indian conditions; how far the existing Indian prison system is susceptible of improvement; and what steps should be taken to render it both more deterrent to crime and more reformatory in its influence.

BENGAL SHIPPING [illegible]PORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The report of the shipping offices in Bengal for the last year shows that 84 seamen were repatriated. Rs. 1,886 were paid by the Bengal Government for loss of effects to surviving members of the crews of vessels sunk by enemy action, and Rs. 5,124 by the Indian Relief Fund through the Calcutta Shipping Office as further compensation to crews. The amount of relief given to dependants of seamen interned in Germany was Rs. 4,440. Excluding the regular coasting steamers 28 vessels arrived at Chittagong port during last year of these four were manned solely by Europeans, one by Japanese, nine by Indians, and fourteen by mixed crews of Europeans, Asiatics and Indians.

BAD ROADS IN BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The residents of Club Road, Morland Road and the vicinity, are getting a petition ready to the Municipal Commissioner, in which bitter complaints are made of the present state of Morland Road, the main artery that leads to these localities. The state of this road at the present time is, in effect, a disgrace to any self-respecting town. The road is full, from one end to the other, of a peculiarly disgusting mud in which all sorts of organic debris are rotting. It is out of question to think that pedestrians can find their way in this Slough of Despond. If the footpaths were in good condition one would not mind this; but in what state they are! My object in writing this is to invite the attention of some of the Municipal Councillors of E. Ward to inspect this road for their own satisfaction. A weak attempt is, as present, being made to patch up the big holes to be found on this road. A steam rollar works spasmodically, but it is only a waste of time. The level of this road should be raised and the footpaths put in proper condition to make matter right.—Yours, etc.,

C. L. D.

Aug. 20.

Opinions of the Day.

Mischievous.

"Young India:—Here is a gem from the Trade Supplement of the London "Times."

Elsewhere we publish some very apt remarks by an Indian who is well-known as a patriot and an economist of considerable standing, on the subject of the boycott movement against British goods Mr. Gandhi is endeavouring to revive after a long interval. "Charlatanry, political or economic, or other, has succeeded nowhere in the long run and is not likely to succeed in the New India of our day," he writes, and the publication of his views should be good both in India and among extremists in our own country. The supplementary testimony of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is especially valuable, coming from one who is so ardent a nationalist that he lately asked permission to surrender his kinghthood as a protest against martil law in the disturbed areas of the Punjab."

We do not know whether to laugh at or weep over this amazing exhibition of ignorance in the leading London journal. If this is how affairs in India are interpreted to the British public, we would rather that they were not interpreted at all. For the pity is, these interpretations are not only ignorant but mischievous positively harmful. It is known to every one who has cared to know anything about India that Mr. Gandhi's movement for Swadeshi is as far removed from boycott as the North Pole is from the South. For the last 10 years, if not more, Mr. Gandhi has been repeating to all the world that his Swadeshi is not boycott. Copies of his "Indian Home Rule" published in 1908, and in which his views against boycott were first propounded were distributed to numerous friends and public men in England immediately after the booklet was published. But the fact is, it is not Mr. Gandhi's boycott, but it is his Swadeshi that is an eyesore to the "Times," as we shall see when we consider the remarks of the "Indian who is wellknown as a patriot and an economist of considerable standing" which we propose to do in a subsequent issue.

Why?

"The Leader":—The Government of India want secondary and university education to be a reserved subject under the Reform Scheme. Why? Because they mismanaged it in the past and want to make amends for it in future. This was the curious reason advanced by Sir James Meston before the Joint Committee. Let us quote his own words. He said: 'We felt that so many mistakes had been made in India in the past in the organization of secondary, and more particularly university work... ....that we are anxious for an opportunity to remedy them before handing over some of the most difficult of all questions.' It was for the first time perhaps that a representative of the bureaucracy admitted that it had committed a mistake and pleaded for a *locus poenitentiae*. The confession furnishes the stronger reason why those who had mismanaged secondary and higher education for over sixty years should be relieved of the duty of further bungling with it, and a chance be given to Indians to try their hand at it. Indians know that the opposition to the transfer of higher education is mainly political, whatever remorseful reasons may be urged for the retention of control over it. If it is the policy of Britain to allow India freely to develop along lines suited to the genius of the people, then education in all the branches must be transferred to the people with the initition of reforms which are to lead to self-government. Bureaucratic control over the intellectual development of the country will mean the defeat of the object of the reforms, and will deprive them of all their value. Indians are quite prepared to take up the burden of education with all its existing defects. They cannot afford to wait until the bureaucracy has remedied its past mistakes. There is a fundamental difference between their and the bureaucracy's aims and ideals of education and they are not prepared to sacrifice their future at the altar of bureaucratic efficiency.

Chinese Students.

"New India," the London "Times" says:—"The boycott against Japan is spreading remarkably, and from every city and town within range of speedy communication, there is the news that the movement is receiving wide support. The students in Peking were the first to move. After wrecking the house of one and beating another of the officials principally concerned in the loan transactions with Japan, they began street-corner lecturing, directing passionate appeals to all and sundry to combine for the discomfiture of the Japanese. Troops and police were employed to check all forms of demonstration in Peking, and superficially the city has accepted the situation. The students, however, are on strike and deep in propaganda work in all directions. Even schools for girls have joined the crusade, and the deputation of little tots which applied at a police station for permission to march in procession displaying banners of protest was solemnly warned that any such demonstration would render them liable to arrest. Peking, being under the thumb of the Government that has had such close relations with Japan, and is ready to settle the Shantung question in accordance with Japanese wishes, naturally cannot do as it likes."

Where is the Chinese equivalent of G. O. 559? Indeed, they would need something more—G. O. 560—to deal with the girls!

Ceylon Labour Committee Report.

"The Daily News."—So far as the report goes, the various recommendations give proof of thoughtful consideration. But even the cursory examination which we have been able to devote to it reveals the fact that there seem to be important questions which have been overlooked. For instance, the subject of imprisonment for labour offences has not been dealt with, nor have we noticed anything that bears on the question of notice before quitting service. There are various ways of circumventing legal enactments and notorious cases have been known where coolies were not given the opportunity of giving the necessary notice by a form of forcible detention. This however is a large subject, the consideration of which we reserve for another occasion.

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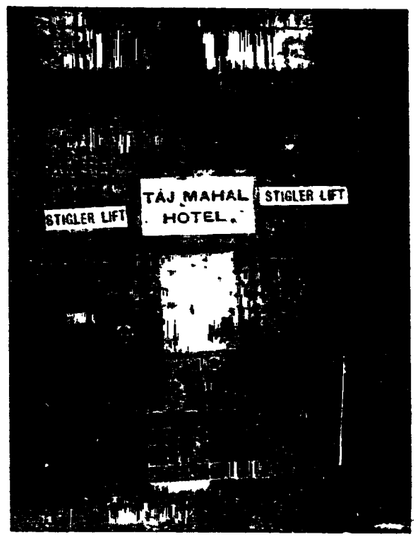

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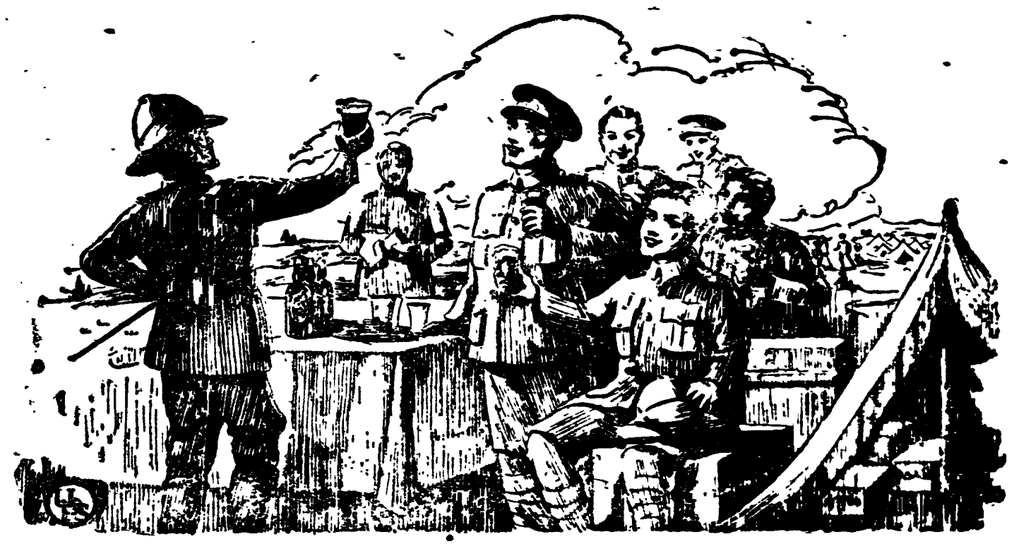

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RIGHTS OF "NATIVES" IN GERMAN COLONIES.

IMPORTANT POINTS FOR MANDATORY POWERS.

A memorandum on the Colonial mandates for the late German Colonies has been issued by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Portection Society, which regrets that no provision has yet been made to carry out the promise of Mr. Lloyd George that, before reaching a decision as to the political future of these territories, steps would be taken to ascertain, as far as practicable, the opinions of the "chiefs and councils who are competent to speak for their tribes and members." The Committee of the Society, says the "Daily News", has drawn up a draft mandate, the first point of which is that the mandatory Power accepts administrative responsibility upon the principle of a trusteeship for and on behalf of the inhabitants of the mandated area.

Slave-owning and slave-trading, they declare, should be forbidden, including the system of "pawning" persons, and compulsory labour should be prohibited, except for purely native purposes of public utility, and then only when demanded in accordance with native law and custom within tribal areas. Voluntary labour should be paid by a wage in cash to the labourer, and not to the chief, or any other third party. No labour contract should be valid for more than six months. The mandatory Power should agree to prohibit any recruiting, official or private, of labour from the mandated area for purpose outside those areas.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

Traffic in arms and ammunition should be controlled, but proper provision should be made for the sale to the inhabitants of flintlock and "Dane" guns. The sale of opium and intoxicating drink of a strength exceeding 2 per cent. of alcohol should be prohibited, and only supplied in limited quantities by a medical certificate.

Subjects of all nations, say the Committee, should be entitled on an equal footing to enter into, travel, or reside, or engage in commerce in this territory, subject only to compliance with the local law, which should contain no discriminating clauses resting solely upon race, creed, or colour. The commerce and navigation of all nations, while engaged in lawful enterprise, should enjoy equal treatment.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE.

Complete freedom of conscience and religious tolaration together with the free and outward exercise of all forms of worship should be maintained. No political or civil disability should be imposed on the ground of religious belief, or in consequence of a change of faith.

It is suggested that the mandatory Power should recognise that the mandated areas are generally unsuited to European colonisation, and undertake therefore to declare that all lands not already alienated by regular title should be declared native lands. Leases of land should be subject to periodic revision of terms. Once native reserves have been officially allotted to indigenous tribes the title to them should be a secure one.

The purpose should be kept in view of securing for the natives full citizenship in the mandated area.

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INDIA'S HOME RULE AGITATION.

MR. TILAK'S ADDRESS TO M. P.'S.

A meeting of members of the House of Commons interested in Indian reform was held at the House on the night of July 29, under the presidency of Mr. H. M. Hyndman, when an address was delivered by Mr. Tilak, president of the Indian Home Rule League deputations.

Mr. Tilak said the Montagu bill was inadequate to India's needs. Responsible government meant executive control but that was not introduced in the Montagu bill, and under it the Government would remain as autocratic as before. India would go on agitating until she got complete Dominion Home Rule. They did not want separation from the Empire, but the people as represented in the Indian National Congress, the Moslem League, and the Home Rule League, were not satisfied with the Montagu scheme. They should have control of the purse, but there was no financial autonomy under the scheme.

The Montagu proposals, he continued, were a step in advance, but were not sufficient to inspire confidence in Hindus that they would get in 20 years what they desired. Their demands were so moderate that they should not be refused. If they were refused, an agitation would continue, but surely England did not want to keep India in the same condition as Ireland had been for the last 200 years. They believed the good sense of the British people would prevail, and that Parliament would be induced to grant India what she had asked for the last 30 years.

Mr. J. R. Clynes suggested steps should be taken to get the House of Commons interested in self-government for India.

Mr. Tilak said amendments would be submitted bringing the Montagu Bill up to India's demands.

MR. HYNDMAN'S INDICTMENT.

Mr. Hyndman said there was no means of bringing this matter before the House of Commons except by agitation. Since 1879 twelve hundred million pounds at least had been drained out of the poorest country of the world. No more infamous thing had been done in the history of mankind. At the present moment the Government were hanging men and flogging them through the streets of Lahore and Delhi without trial or accusation.

Mr. Kharparde, member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, declared the new Constitution was being built on sand. If the House of Commons knew people could be shot in the streets under martial law and unarmed crowds of men and women killed by bombs from aeroplanes he believed the sense of justice of Englishmen would rebel against it.

Mr. Jack Jones, M.P., suggested that the Labour party should be addressed by the deputation.—The "Manchester Guardian."

DEATH TO END DILEMMA

WIFE UNABLE TO CHOOSE BETWEEN HUSBAND AND LOVER.

Disclosures concerning an erring wife who, according to the coroner, was apparently unable to choose between two men—her husband and her soldier lover—and drowned herself in the Lea, were made in mail week at an inquest in Hackney on Florence Ward Lowe, aged 20, wife of a Clapton Park labourer.

George Lowe, the husband, said that he married in 1918, after the birth of a child which until the previous Sunday he believed to be his. On that day he met his wife with a soldier named Nelson, who said that she was the mother of his child, and that he was going to take her away.

She went away, and the next day Lowe saw his wife, who asked him if he believed what was told him the night before. She seemed very miserable, and at her request he took her back, but afterwards went to the police court for advice.

In a pocket of the dead woman was a letter, addressed to "The one who finds this letter", and on the envelope was written:—

Take it to the police station. From Mrs. Lowe, Clapton, to Maud Pettitt. From one who has gone to the best place of all.

The letter was as follows:—

My Dear Friend,—Just a few lines to you to state I have taken my life to save the one I love—Mr. Lowe—and I hope when I am gone he will find happiness with someone who will love him as I do. I will close with love to all, and best love to my husband. From one who was wanted by no one—good-bye.

The coroner expressed the hope that the report of the case would lead young people to consider their ways, and recorded a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

TRAMWAY TROUBLE.

A correspondent writes:—

The tramway trouble is increasing day by day. I beg to suggest the following arrangements to be made in the present service of the Tramway Company.

1. That no cars should be stopped in the mid-way where there is no station. If one or two passengers board the Tram Car, and there is no seat in the Car, the Car must not be stopped. If there is no station, when such cases happen, they may be asked to get down of the car as soon as the station arrives. This will stop the unnecessary delay to the car to reach its destination. If we calculate the time of the tramway cars from Museum West to Dadar we can see that cars always reach late than before the new tramway rule.

2. No cars should be made to stop for more than half-a-minute at stations, and one minute at the junction stations, when the cars are full, and no passengers get down.

The distress in Bankura district is decreasing owing to improvement of agricultural prospects. Fifty-four relief works were open during the week ending 9th August and the number of persons relieved in them was 4001. The number of persons on gratuitous relief was 13505; besides these 2790 were relieved by private persons and charitable societies.

JAPAN IN SHANTUNG.

BARON GOTO AND THE CRITICS OF HIS COUNTRY.

Baron Goto, who has been Minister of Commissions, Minister of Home Affairs, and Minister for Foreign Affairs in Japan, is at present in Manchester. Interviewed during mail week by a representative of the "Manchester Guardian," Baron Goto referred to the question of Shantung.

"The leading men of many countries who gathered at the Paris Peace Conference," he said, "were not so very well acquainted with the Chinese situation, and even those who have spent many years in China do not thoroughly understand the country. That lack of knowledge gave rise to mistrust and doubt of all the affairs pertaining to China. The reason why I say that foreigners, including the people who have spent many years in China, do not understand the situation, is because, even to those people, the motive of China in bringing out this question in Paris was not clear. Even the delegates of many Western countries did not understand the nature of the people who represented China at Paris.

China is now divided into two factions, one of the South and one of the North; and of the three delegates who represented China at Paris two were southerners and the other was a northerner. The South has a Government of its own in Canton, but it has never been officially recognised by foreign countries, and these two southern delegates belonged to the Canton group. That is the reason why the single question of Shantung got so muddled. Any success which the opponents of the Chinese Government might score they wanted to score for their own political ends at home. That they were not necessarily expressing the opinion of their home Government can be known by the single fact that Japan and China concluded the agreement in September of last year.

Baron Goto quoted the contention that the treaty made between Japan and China in 1915 was put through under duress and coercion, and that it was accordingly null and void; and to the statement that China, by declaring war against Germany, had abolished treaties which existed between China and Germany. "If what they said were true," Baron Goto proceeded, "how can they explain the following facts? In September of last year, after China declared war against Germany, China, of her own accord, asked Japan to open a negotiation for another agreement. Their proposals then included the loan of twenty million yen, and concerned the release of the Japanese police from patrol duty on the Shantung railways and their replacement by Chinese police, and other matters. If the treaty of 1915 were null and void, what would be the reason for asking Japan for another agreement? If all the treaties were abolished by their declaration of war against Germany, what would be the use of making another agreement in regard to the German rights in Shantung? It goes without saying that it was based on the fact that they recognise the treaty beween Japan and China in 1915.

"Now there is some talk that the Chinese are afraid that Japan will not carry out her promise to return Shantung to China. And this view is shared by some foreigners too. Japan in her past international dealings has been very strict in keeping her treaty obligations, and has never had occasion to make apologies for the non-execution of treaties. It is my pride that Japan has kept such a clean record in the matter of treaties. Now, it is clearly stated in the treaty between China and Japan in 1915 that Japan will eventually return Shantung. Japan has never been accused of breaking faith, and if Japan says that she will return Shantung there is not the slightest doubt that Japan will keep her faith."

Baron Goto is to be entertained at lunch to-day by the board of directors and members of the Far Eastern section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

WEDDED IN MID-AIR.

MARRIAGE BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

The New York correspondent of "The Times" cabling on July 27 said:—

An aerial wedding was the feature of the New York police athletic meeting on July 26, when Miss Wily Schaeffer, of this city, and Lieutenant George Burgess, of the United States Aviation Corps, were married in mid-air with the assistance of the wireless telephone.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Alexander Wouters in the presence of thousands of people at a height of 2,000ft. The young couple ascended in one machine while the clergyman was a passenger in a second aeroplane, from which, using a wireless telephone, he read the marriage service and heard the bride and bridegroom exchange their vows. The witnesses, the best man, and the bridesmaid remained on *terra firma*, where, together with the crowd which filled the grand stand, they could hear every word of the service by means of megaphones attached to wireless telephone receivers. The most audible words of all that were spoken were the bride's "I will." At the conclusion of the service the aeroplanes descended, and the happy couple received congratulations from the Governor of New York State and a tumultuous welcome from the spectators.

An Associated Press message says:—Cholera has broken out in an epidemic form throughout Terai, and among those in the tea-gardens, ten attacks became fatal in a few hours. Small villages are seriously affected. The Planters with their Garden Doctors are giving every aid not only to the coolies but to outsiders as well. The malady is reported to have spread over the mountains beyond Kursheong.

Sir Harcourt Butler will pay a visit to Simla on the 27th instant and return to Naini Tal on the 3rd September.

More than 2,000 American soldiers in France suffering from shell shock were cured by the news of the signing of the armistice according to testimony by Surgeon-General Ireland before the Senate Military Committee.

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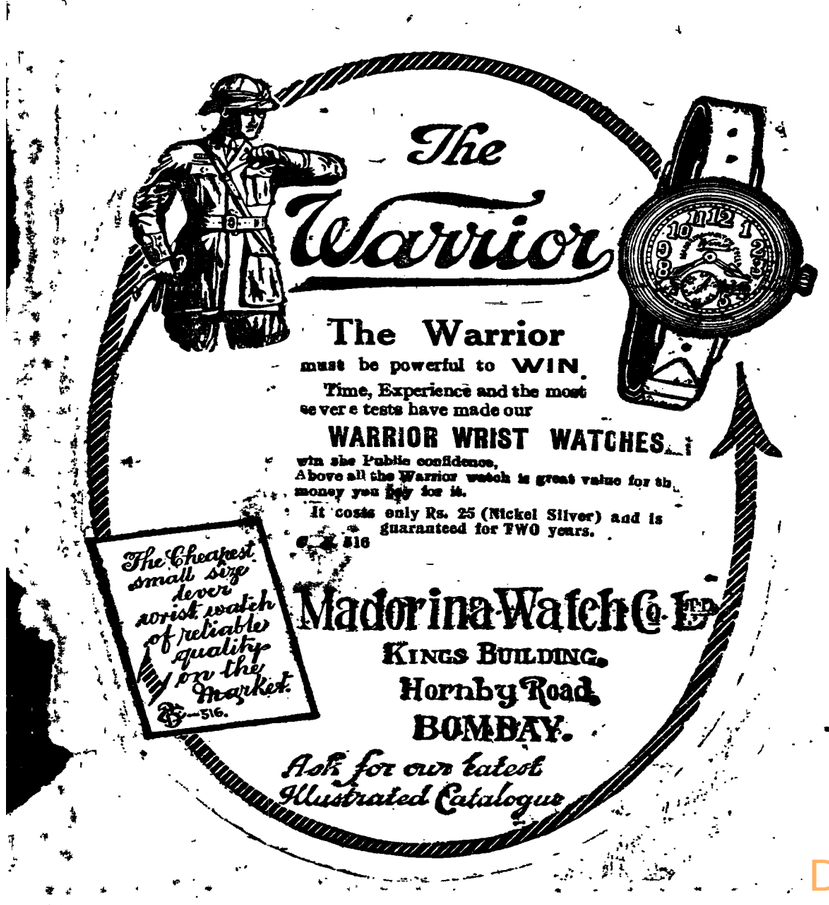
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REFORM PROBLEMS IN INDIA.

MR. BANERJEE BEFORE JOINT COMMITTEE.

MRS. BESANT'S IDEAL.

The Joint Committee of Lords and Commons which is considering the Government of India Bill sat at the House of Lords on July 30, of hear further evidence. Lord Selborne presided and there was again a large attendance of Indian ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, representing National Liberal League and the Moderate Conference, and a member of Lord Southborough's Indian Franchise Committee, continued his evidence. Cross-examined by Sir John Rees, he agreed that the chief objection raised to the preposed reforms was an opposition to transference to oligarchy. There was, he said, a tendency in some quarters to make fanciful lines of cleavage between higher and lower castes.

Referring to the alleged upper and lower class feud in Madras, Sir John Rees asked when he first heard of this root antagonism between Brahmins and non-Brahmins.

Mr. Banerjea replied that he first heard of it after the promulgation of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme. It was, to his knowledge, an absolutely new antagonism.

Sir John Rees.—Do you think it would have reached the stage it has unless it had some financial backing?—No.

Do you believe that India's troubles are due to caste?—I think they have been vastly exaggerated and magnified. Caste has survived its uses, and its influence is on the wane. I hope that in course of time, when social 'egislation is given to us. it will disappear.

You want it to disappear?—We, the Brahmins and the educated classes, want it to disappear, so that there may be one social level.

Why do you desire it to disappear?—Because it is always brought forward by our enemies as an argument against political advancement.

Does communal representation perpetuate caste?—It is calculated to do so.

ZENANAS AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Sir John asked if it would be possible to give the franchise to the women of Bombay and deny it to the women of Madras, and the witness replied tha the thought it would be difficult to do so.

Sir John.—Would there be any difficulty in having female polling clerks? There would, in Northern India, where there is the zenana system.

Is the zenana system observed among the Northern women even among the lower classes?—Yes; amongst those who consider themselves respectable, and all who have a little money do so.

Do you admit that Labour is not represented?—Labour as a distinct class is not represented, but it will have influence and voting power in the constituencies.

Lord Midleton.—What period do you consider the ideal period for the review of all those divisions by the Statutory Commission?—We are strongly in favour of the five years' recommendation made in the Montague-Chelmsford scheme.

Mrs. Annie Besant, president of the National Home Rule League, giving evidence on behalf of a deputation from that league, stated that transference on application from a Legislature was the right method of the progressive realization of responsible government, and it should be substituted for periodical examination by Statutory Commissions. Complete provincial autonomy would be enjoyed by the third Legislative Council if the periods were reduced to three years instead of five. They agreed in accepting the principle of diarchy as inevitable in a transitional stage from irresponsible to responsible government.

AUTOCRACY NOT FAVOURED.

India, added Mrs. Besant, was not likely to submit to an autocracy for another 10 years, much less for an indefinite time, when all the rest of the world was free from that anachronism, and continual agritation would be the result of the preservation of the machinery of atocracy.

Her deputation did not approve of communal representation, as it intensified separation by importing religious questions into politics where few, if any, political interests divided, the ersons. They thought the report of the Functions Committee satisfactory on the whole, but they would transfer land, revenue, irrigation, and famine relief, the first two as sources of revenue for the spending departments transferred. The only solid source of revenue transferred appeared to be Excise, where expansion meant outraging the religious feelings of Hindus and Musulmans, as well as implying the moral degradation of the people. They regarded the Franchise Report as unsatisfactory, the property qualification being too high and no literacy qualification being added.

Lord Crewe.—When Home Rule comes, or something closely approaching it, what is your conception of the future of the English or British race in India when they cease to carry on the government of the country? Do you contemplate the maintenance or perhaps in some way the creation of a British Colony which would assist in carrying on the Government, or do you think the tendency would be for the British connexion to die away?—No. I do not think so. I believe that the connexion with Great Britain will be enormously increased. I conceived that to get rid of racial feeling and antagonism, the right of the Indians to govern their own country must be conceded. My ideal is a great Commonwealth in which India is a free nation among other free nations. You cannot keep her as a subject nation when she is in the League of Nations.

ENGLISH FAMILES WELCOMED.

Do you think there will be any tendency to some reversion to what obtained a hundred years ago, when English families lived in India from generation to generation?—I should think that would be very likely indeed. I think the two countries are necessary to each other.

Mr. Spoor.—With regard to the question of the suffrage for women, have you any special reason for desiring its inclusion at the present juncture?—I do not think there is real conflict of opinion among people who take part in political life. I do not think that there would be any more difficulty in recording votes than there is in recording the municipal franchise votes.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore.—Would you be willing to leave the question of the women's suffrage to the Legislative Councils, and give them power to grant the vote if they thought fit?—Yes. I think the more power given to the Legislative Councils the nearer we are to a fuller representation.

Lord Islington—You would like to see the Provincial Councils becoming completely autonomous in five years?—Yes.

Mr. C. P. Ramswami Iyer, representing a deputation from the All-India Home Rule League, said he held what might be called the minority view. He believed that in the present circumstances, and in view of the discussions that had taken place, a system of diarchy was inevitable, and had to be worked upon in order to obtain the object they had in view. He approved generally of the views of the National Home Rule League.

The Committee adjourned till to-day.—"The Times."

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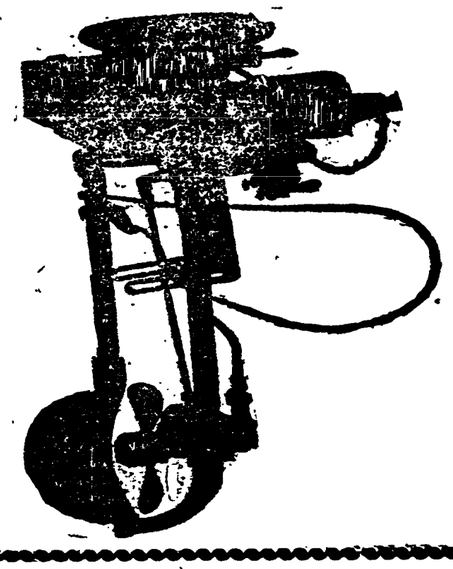

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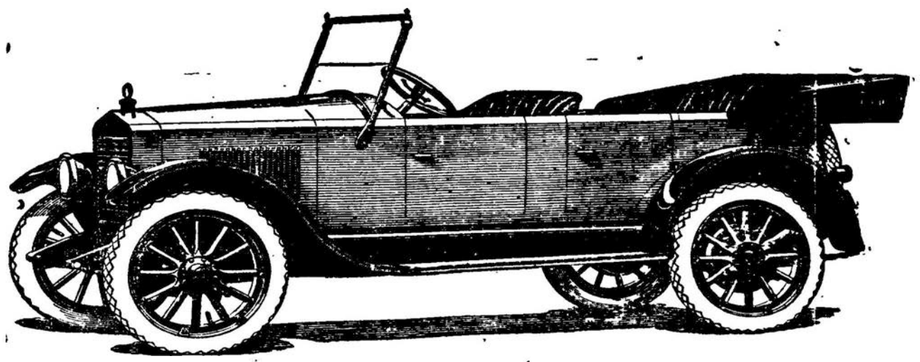

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